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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

The World Examines Fascism

U. S. Refuses to Halt Cruisers

Irish Dail Sees O'Duffy Loom

Urschel Ransom Sum Is Found

Liberia Faces League's Plan

Palestine Women Drive Taxis

THE world's eyes turn again to Italy as Austria declares for a Fascist state which will be "corporative," whether like or unlike the Italian original. Benito Mussolini claims to have solved the labor problem that is disturbing so many nations. In the Fascist view the choice for other nations must be between Rome and Moscow. Impressed by Italy's progress statesmen examine again the Mussolini doctrine of "All within the state; nothing outside the state; nothing against the state." But to many a thinker must come the puzzling question, How, in such a structure, is a man to develop his true individuality? And this—How can the working out of a man's salvation be made less than individual?

¶ The Washington Government declines to modify its naval building program in accordance with the recent suggestion of Britain. The British proposal was that the laying down of any 6-inch gun cruisers larger than those now in existence be deferred during the life of the Disarmament Conference or until after further discussion. The larger type cruiser was resorted to when the United States agreed at London to accept fewer 8-inch gun cruisers than its Navy Board declared indispensable. The present declination perhaps implies reluctance to halt huge emergency employment—But even big new cruisers can be scrapped if nations can agree.

¶ The Irish Free State sees a new line-up as the Dail assembles for the autumn session. Cumann na nGaedheal and the Center Party have joined with Gen. Eoin O'Duffy's Blue Shirts in the United Ireland Party. The small Labor group agrees to hold conferences with President Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail, but has not coalesced with it. Without Labor de Valera has a majority of but one. Ahead is the big fight over the order disarming the Blue Shirts, but not the I. R. Army. General O'Duffy, rather than the President, holds attention—He is the new center of the Irish stage.

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice distinguishes itself in the Charles F. Urschel kidnap case. As the trial of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon proceeds at Oklahoma City, Department agents capture George (Machine Gun) Kelly, leader, his wife, and two of his lieutenants at Memphis. Their trials will follow. Other agents plow up the Shannon farm and recover $79,650 of the $200,000 ransom money—The way of the kidnaper grows gloriously harder and harder.

¶ Liberia's affairs suddenly focus the attention of the League of Nations. Announcement is made that the British and American governments are ready to resume diplomatic relations with the republic if it grants amnesty to political prisoners and accepts the League's assistance plan — Liberia, warned that its opportunity to gain help may slip, is expected soon to accept.

¶ Two Americans, passing from the scene, high-light America. Henry Suzzallo, born in California of Italian immigrants, fought for an education, transformed the University of Washington, became head of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, gave an impetus to education that stamps him on his times. Ring Lardner, writer, won millions of readers to his glorification of illiterates while teaching the profound lesson that human nature does not draw its colors from textbooks, that character may not be graded with a grammar. Each of these men rendered a vast service—Each proved something on the proving-ground of America.

¶ Palestine reaches into new lines to find occupation for its influx of Jewish people. Bee-keeping is being developed as a far more extensive industry than formerly. Honey finds a steady market. The first woman taxi driver appears in Tel Aviv. She is Mrs. Zackman, widow of a German-Jewish author. Dressed in a blue and white outfit, the attention she attracts makes good business for the cab. She proposes to organize a group of women refugees from Germany as drivers—Palestine is importing new ideas as well as new people.

¶ The United States asks, and the Monitor today answers in a minimum of words on the financial page, a paramount question: What is inflation? It's merely any change in amount and rate of currency circulation which results in hoisting the general price level. The object is to redistribute the national income between debtors and creditors, restoring the just balance lost in the slump. Congress has invested the President with power to use several methods. Some persons will gain, some lose by inflation. Study the chart—It's really easy to see who's who.

Millions Will Look to Them for Help

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

They Will Buy and Distribute Farm Surplus

Left to Right—Chester C. Davis, Director of Production; Maj. Robert M. Littlejohn, Who Will Administer $75,000,000 Fund; Brig.-Gen. William I. Westervelt, Director Processing and Marketing.

Mayor Crop Cut To Field of Nine As Election Nears

More Cuts Expected for All Positions Before Ballots Printed

There are nine candidates for Mayor of Boston today.

When the time limit for filing nominations at City Hall expired last night, the names of a dozen prospective contestants dropped from the list either through failure to obtain the necessary 3000 signatures of public indorsement or in the interest of party harmony.

The candidates left in the running are:

Malcolm E. Nichols, State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Alonzo B. Cook, all Republicans; Frederick W. Mansfield, Joseph F. O'Connell, William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County; Judge Michael H. Sullivan, William A. Reilly and Daniel H. Coakley, all Democrats. Political designations do not count—officially. It is a nonpartisan contest.

It is possible that the field will narrow down some more before the voters tackle the issue on Nov. 7. Yesterday's time limit for filing nominations was merely the deadline deciding how many would be able to carry on the fight. There is a time limit in which any of the remaining candidates are permitted to withdraw. The date which determines how few will carry on to election day is Oct. 24.

It is a big year for office seekers in Boston. The zero hour for filing nominations found 11 candidates for two seats in the school committee, an unpaid post.

"Standing Room Only" is the verdict which voters will hand down to 212 aspirants for seats in the City Council. No less than 234 candidates are after those 22 places that pay $2000 a year to their occupants.

While the mayoralty contest is technically nonpartisan, actually it is anything but that. Democrats, particularly appear to have a big job on their hands if they are to eliminate the specter of party dissension.

Outwardly pleased over the fact that the Democratic Civic Committee had induced five of seven candidates to withdraw from the race yesterday, Mr. John W. Newman, chairman, appeared equally confident that still others of the remaining six party candidates will give way before Oct. 24.

In an effort to establish a party leadership, the Democratic committee swings into action tonight in a rally at Faneuil Hall. With all six Democratic candidates slated to speak, political oratory will rock the cradle of American liberty as it has not rocked for many a day.

Republican candidates were equally pleased with the sifting down of the mayoralty grist last night. "The smaller the field, the better," Senator Parkman observed.

Federal Millions Go to Needy But Cry of 'Dole' Is Forgotten

Government Has Gradually Taken More and More a Part in Handing Out Funds—Even States Now Dip in Governmental Pond

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — What has become of the cry of "dole" that not so long ago used to stigmatize every effort to give federal aid to the needy?

The Federal Government's rôle in relief has seen a remarkable evolution. Perhaps it is typical of the increased responsibility it is assuming in many lines today. Information was all that the first federal relief administrators gave out. Now they are giving away not only $500,000,000 but meat, cotton, fruit, flour and maybe coal.

Establishment of a separate unit in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to buy up $75,000,000 worth of farm surpluses to feed and clothe the unemployed climaxes the Government's expanding efforts to see that its people do not go hungry or cold. Maj. Robert M. Littlejohn, former fiscal representative of the War Department, is to head the new unit. He will be assisted by Mr. Chester C. Davis and Brig.-Gen. William I. Westervelt, directors of production and of processing and marketing.

Private Relief Plays Part

Private relief funds were adequate to take care of the families of the unemployed during the first winter following the crash of October, 1929. But as the race against human misery became strenuous, President Hoover set up an emergency committee for employment whose function it was to tell one section of the country what people in other sections were doing to combat unemployment. This committee, headed by Col. Arthur Woods, former police commisioner of New York, worked from the fall of 1930 to the summer of 1931.

Then a more pretentious body was set up, known as the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, headed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and advised by a board of 60 national leaders. It was this organization's job to stimulate local fund-gathering campaigns. This body had no money to disburse and the appropriation for its work ran out in July, 1932.

An unprecedented thing happened then when Congress appropriated $300,000,000 for direct loans to states to be granted by a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with Mr. Fred C. Croxton, of Ohio in charge.

Money May Be Repaid

During the next 10 months Mr. Croxton disbursed this money after thorough investigation of local needs and finances. The understanding was that the money was borrowed at 3 per cent and was to be paid back or deducted from federal road grants to states. Whether it will ever be returned to the federal treasury is problematical.

By April, 1933, unemployment had reached a high-water mark of about 12,000,000, and 4,500,000 families were being taken care of by relief agencies. Only about 7 per cent of these were being looked after by private groups.

Responding to the public demand, Congress passed an appropriation of $500,000,000, which marked the first time that money was actually given to states. This is allotted on the basis of need as determined by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who is trying to see to it that states do as much as they possibly can toward supplying their own needs. Where they are flat on their backs, the Government steps in.

Work relief for school-teachers, better care for the transient unemployed, special aid for drought and storm-stricken areas, distribution of farmers' surpluses—these are all additional uses to which Mr. Hopkins has decreed that the federal fund may be spent.

And so the federal policy has evolved from mere fact-finding, through loans to direct grants. Of the outcome no one will predict.

Tap Water Takes On Rainbow Hues When Radio Energy Leaps Into Pipes

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Electrical appliances are turning the household drinking water pink, blue or green and giving it bad tastes and odors, the Hackensack Water Company announced today.

The trouble comes largely from the widespread practice of "grounding" electric wires on home water pipes. Fugitive currents of electricity are set up. They cause a hitherto unreported source of electrolysis whereby the metal of the pipes is chemically activated.

Many instances of this electrical activity reaching the trouble stage are reported by Mr. Nicholas S. Hill Jr., president of the water company. They were usually cases in which the water in the mains outside was pure, but bad when it flowed from the kitchen tap.

"Blue water in a Bergen County bathtub," he stated, "was apparently traced to a radio grounded to a water pipe. The condition was intensified late at night when the radio was operated continuously. The blue disappeared when the ground wire was reconnected at a different point. The current had apparently slightly disintegrated a brass pipe.

"A nauseous odor in water on two streets in Spring Valley, N. Y., was found due to defective insulation of an underground electric service. Considerable alternating current flowed from this service through the soil and thence to about 400 feet of a water main."

"Investigations were made embracing 51 communities in Bergen and North Hudson Counties, to discover the cause of tastes and odors in tap water at certain premises. The tastes and odors would not occur uniformly throughout the day, but would be more noticeable at certain fairly well-defined hours. In each case where trouble was finally attributed to electrical currents, ground wires from electric light or power lines, radio or some other electrical equipment were found attached to water piping within the building."

The report says similar experiences have been noted in New England cities where toothbrushes turned blue and sinks green from defects in wiring an electric refrigerator. Pink water also has been traced to electrolysis.

President Sees Need of Having Stable Dollar

Realizes if Business Is to Go Ahead, Fear of Credit Loss Must Be Routed

Has Experts at Work

Is Expected to Clarify the Monetary Situation on Return, Oct. 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Recognizing that continued fear of currency instability—internally and externally—is holding up credit and recovery progress, President Roosevelt's closest financial advisers are working on methods by which he can tell the world where the dollar stands, and is likely to go.

In short, stabilization talk has not been so positive and recurrent in Washington since last June. It synchronizes with the decline of inflation propaganda. Predictions are widely made that at least by the time of his return to Washington about Oct. 5, the President will clarify the financial situation. Certain it is that financial officers of the Government have been instructed to examine the currency question fully and finally from both the international and domestic viewpoint.

The second special emissary of the President to foreign financial centers, Prof. James Harvey Rogers, reported yesterday on the Executive's special train, and returned to Washington to continue his studies here today with Prof. George F. Warren. Both are commodity dollar experts, although there is reason to suppose that their present work is on a broader scale.

Roosevelt's Path Obscure

But as to the expected presidential declaration, there is as yet no really convincing evidence. One thing is sure: That the President cannot make any commitment which would close any single door of national recovery. Unless, and until, the revival program has manifested its success conclusively, the possibility of currency inflation cannot be entirely abandoned.

Should the President publicly condemn currency inflation, and indicate that he will not follow that path of expansion, then Congress almost certainly would repass its inflationary legislation in January unless the recovery program makes miraculous progress in the meantime.

This is admitted by all Washington observers, and explains why Mr. Roosevelt has difficulty today in assuring the financial market of coming stability.

For the President, his friends de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

De Valera Faces United Attack; Test Coming on Censure Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Sept. 27—A new decorative as well as political atmosphere pervaded the Dail when the Deputies assembled to begin the autumn session. During the recess not only have painters been busy, with the result that restaurant, anterooms and other parts of the building are now resplendent in a new coat which is mainly dark green, but political upholsterers have patched up the rent in the ranks of the Opposition.

Both the Cumann na nGaedheal and the Center Party have thus coalesced and blossomed forth into the new "United Ireland Party," comprising not only the whole of the two defunct parties, but the Blue Shirts of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, who is president of the United Ireland Party.

The first trial of strength between the Fianna Fail Party and the United Ireland Party is expected when the Dail debates the censure motion tabled Monday by Mr. Frank MacDermot, former leader of the Center Party and now with Mr. William T. Cosgrave, and another former Centrist, Mr. James Dillon, one of the three vice-presidents of the United Ireland Party.

The motion reads: "In the opinion of the Dail, the Government's use of the constitutional amendment to the act of 1931 has been unjust, oppressive and deserving of censure."

Charges of Discrimination

In this connection the Opposition accuses the Government of unjustifiably hauling farmers before a military tribunal under this amendment (generally known as the Public Safety Act) on the ground that they are fomenting a campaign not to pay rates.

Another charge is that the Government has proscribed the unarmed Blue Shirt organization, but taken no action against the Irish Republican Army which openly parades in uniform and makes no secret of the fact that it is armed.

The issue between the Government and the Opposition on this question has been developing for some weeks and came to a head yesterday with official announcement that two members of the Dail and the secretary of the United Ireland Party, Mr. E. J. Cronin, would be arraigned before the public safety tribunal.

Labor Holds the Balance

The United Ireland Party with its supporters, the independents, musters only one less vote in the Dail than Mr. Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party. The issue of the debate therefore lies in the hands of the little Labor group. During the recess the latter have reached an understanding with Mr. de Valera. The two parties will not coalesce as the Center Party and the Cumann na nGaedheal have done, but the leaders will hold regular conferences with a view to coördinating policies.

While this arrangement lasts, Mr. de Valera is assured of a sufficient majority in the Dail. But it is evident that the United Ireland Party under the vigorous leadership of General O'Duffy, who organized the Free State's very efficient police force, has wrested the political initiative from Mr. de Valera who has held it for the past two years.

While there are no indications at the moment of a general election, both sides are evidently preparing for such an eventuality.

Post Office at Little America to Cancel Byrd Stamp Letters for Philatelists

Brrrr!

An antarctic igloo post office!

But penguins will not be postmen!

Parka clad men of the Byrd expedition will officiate instead.

For Uncle Sam has announced that a post office will be established away down in the land of snow and ice. It will be situated at Little America, Antarctic, and will be the world's most southerly post office and one of the first official acts recognizing this territory as a United States possession.

With the establishment of this station a new postage stamp is also in the making. This stamp will depict a globe with Little America indicated in a solid dark circle and will officially commemorate Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition of 1933 to the waste lands of the Antarctic.

The issue of this stamp and establishment of the "Little America" post office will enable all individuals desiring to do so to mail letters to the Antarctic and have them returned with the unique post mark of "Little America."

Collectors desiring the Little America cancellations may send the desired number of addressed covers under separate wrapper plainly marked: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, care of Postmaster, Norfolk, Va.," in time to be received not later than Oct. 8, accompanied with a postal money order remittance of 53 cents for each cover, the money order to be made payable to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Norfolk, Va. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

After Oct. 8 all covers should be addressed in the same manner in care of the postmaster in Washington, D. C. Provision is being made to have covers submitted after Oct. 8, but not later than Nov. 10, forwarded by regular mail steamers to Dunedin, New Zealand, in time to connect with the expedition before sailing from that point for Little America, about Jan. 1, 1934.

Covers will continue to be received by the expedition office in Washington, D. C., until about Nov. 1, 1934, approximately the latest date mail can be forwarded to Dunedin, New Zealand. These covers will reach addresses one year later than those carried to Little America on the first trip.

As the new Little America 3-cent stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition, supplies thereof will not be placed on sale in post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail.

However, stamp collectors desiring Little America stamps for collection use may obtain them from Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, where the stamp will be available at face value beginning Oct. 9, 1933. Remittances should be by postal money order and must include, in addition to the cost of the stamps ordered, allowance for return postage and registration.

Designer of Corporative State

Posed and Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Benito Mussolini

"At Last a Sketch Humanly Seen"—Il Duce

Most Daring Social Changes Since French Revolution Tried In Italy's Corporative State Plan

Fascism Presents Its Solution of Grave Crisis in Modern Society by Setting State Above Individuals and Economic Groups

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in six articles — to appear on alternate days—of which this is the first.*

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—How can the classes live peacefully together and avoid the conflicts that have embittered the social life of almost all nations?

Various doctrines have been launched, and almost fanatically defended. Marxism has conquered immense Russia. Democracy and neo-capitalism still rule supreme in the United States. In Italy Benito Mussolini claims to have solved the labor problem by his Corporative State. Which of these three systems should modern states adopt? Which of them could solve labor conflicts and restore social peace?

In the Fascist view the choice for other nations lies between Rome and Moscow. The liberal and democratic state has failed.

In order fully to understand the corporative system, applauded by the Fascists as the most daring contribution to social progress since the French Revolution, it is necessary to look to the ends which the Fascist state has in view.

The corporative system is usually and correctly described as a social experiment, but it is also and primarily a noteworthy political development. In the jargon of the day, the whole system is "exquisitely political." Consequently, it is the underlying ideal at the basis of the Fascist Corporative State that must be first analyzed.

According to the Fascist theory, the World War and the tremendous upheaval arising therefrom have amply proved that the liberal-democratic state—born of the liberal revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—no longer responded to the new political and social requirements of the nation.

For the last hundred years the state had witnessed the rise—side by side with the individuals, the family and territorial groups—of other subjects no less important and no less in need of protection and restraint, such as the economic categories and the professional groups. In face of this phenomenon of modern life, and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

New York Lawyer Is Indicted Under Gold Hoarding Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. Frederick Barber Campbell, an attorney, who yesterday filed suit to test the constitutionality of President Roosevelt's orders against gold hoarding, was indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of hoarding gold.

Mr. Campbell's suit was filed in Federal Court yesterday against the Chase National Bank to compel that institution to return to him 27 bars of gold bullion he said he had intrusted to the bank's care as custodian for hire.

Mr. Campbell said in his complaint that he had asked for the return of his gold Sept. 15, but was told by officials of the bank that because of the executive orders of President Roosevelt dated April 5 to 20 and Aug. 28, 1933, the gold could not be turned over to him, but would be delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank or some other government authority.

Mr. Campbell said in his suit that nothing in the executive order made illegal the return of gold intrusted to a custodian and that "if the executive orders do prevent and make illegal the return of such bullion they are without any authority of law whatever and in violation of the complainant's rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 10

Features

Events Tonight 4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 6
The Home Forum 7
Salutary Overturning
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The more the physicists explore the origin of matter, the less certain they are of its substantiality. The editorial "Motion Into Matter" records a significant sign of the times.

Mr. Abbot today continues his analysis of the operation of the Bratt system of liquor control in Sweden. "Watching the World Go By."

Odell Shepard finds his patriotism sorely tried as he attempts to find an American village to compare with England's Bibury. Read "Remembered England" on the Home Forum page.

Style trends are reported in an interview with Miss Howard published on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page

Mr. Scroggins takes his lady for a ride today; but his chariot was doomed to be a pie! Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Jury System Is Put on Trial In Boston Case

Confessions to Accepting Bribes Stir Demand for Remedies

Lawyers Are Involved

Proposed New Law Would Require Jurors to Give Account of Stewardship

The American juror is on trial in Boston.

He has been placed on the stand by local attorneys, stunned by the confessions of former Massachusetts jurymen to accepting bribes with no qualms of conscience.

Thrust into the foreground of this picture is a proposed state law to throw up hurdles in the way of attorneys who try to "buy" juries. Jurors would be forced to testify in court on matters pertaining to their court services.

Responsibility for the plan is accepted by Mr. John A. McArdle, Boston attorney, head of a committee investigating the fixing of juries by attorneys bent on winning their cases by foul means if necessary.

In the background are charges of moral decrepitude against those jurors who "find nothing wrong" in selling their votes because they need the money. In bold relief, also stand the lawyers who stoop to fixing juries—undermining a system which forms the bedrock of American democracy.

Redoubling Efforts

Stung by evidences of court corruption, investigators are redoubling their efforts to drive the dishonest attorney into the open. At the same time the problem is lifted above the mere conflict of personality with the barbed demand, "What are the courts or the public going to do about it?"

The committee's remedy is considered a bold step. Briefly, it is described as a plan to drive dishonest lawyers from behind provisions that permit jurors to withhold testimony from the courts on questions linked with their jury service.

Yet, Mr. McArdle feels, this is the only weapon at hand to impress jurors with their responsibilities. It contains the essentials, it is said, for closing the safety valve through which dishonest attorneys slide to freedom whenever their integrity becomes a subject for court action.

Jurors are usually average men of average means. They can sell their votes with no fear of having to testify before a court. Here is an open temptation thrown in the faces of jurors. Mr. McArdle contends, particularly at a time when disrespect for law is the most subtle enemy of justice.

But what if the juror knows he will have to testify before a court? He will think twice before selling his vote, Mr. McArdle declares. He will incriminate himself as well as those who bribe him. He will be given a "legal" conscience. The law will tell him he is doing wrong.

Granted Immunity

Jurors who have testified for the committee up to now have been granted immunity from the law. It is the only way to get them to appear before the court.

Others have refused point blank. They cannot be compelled.

The proposed statute, holding jurors liable to court testimony, would be similar to the state election law. Under this anyone may be called to testify on election matters. But all is not smooth sailing for the proposed law. It meets with the argument that too much power would be conferred on the attorney general under whom it would be administered.

With Judge Henry Lummus of the Supreme Court, sitting in session the other day, it was not the case of a remedy that was before him. It was the reputation of one of the leading lawyers in the State which was and still is at stake. But what of the man who stood on the curbstone outside? He was more interested in seeing a reasonable show of justice for the high taxes he pays. To him, the jury system was on the block.

A man with a laborer's chest and sinews claimed he didn't know he was doing wrong in taking a bribe. Almost in the same breath, he confessed to being offered $75 for selling his vote while claiming "it was worth $100 any day."

Price Was Too Low

Another, after pleading his ignorance of doing wrong, told how he insisted on $200 for "doing such a thing."

Evidently "jury fixing" is a buyer's market since the jurors admit to coming down on their prices after hearing a plea of "no profits" from the buyers. The cost of jury votes seems to range from $25 to $100 depending on the importance of the case.

Whether the attitude of these law violators is an indictment of the American jury system itself or whether it merely sounds a salient warning that disrespect for law is walking with a heavy heel into the courts—arise questions growing more pungent as the investigation by Mr. McArdle goes forward.

So far as the committee has gone, the evidence is conclusive that jury fixing has sunk deeply into the court practices of the two counties studied. Through its investigations, suspension of 14 attorneys and disbarment of five from further practice have been effected.

Following the Mayberry case, now in process, three other trials are pending.

Prisoners' Fund Tapped by Clever Ruse of 'Trusty'

Incident at Charlestown Leads to Demand for Civilian Custodians

A clever crook. In jail, a trusty. Educated, therefore placed in an important bookkeeping position in the prison. Serving a long term for embezzlement of $500,000. A loophole in the "foolproof" system of handling prison accounts. The clever crook's keenness goes to work. And within the very wall of the prison another embezzlement is committed.

This is what happened in Charlestown State Prison. It became known yesterday after the accounts were examined by state auditors. About $800 of the savings of the prisoners had been stolen. The ruse was the clever one of issuing counterfeit payment orders from the fund which were approved at the prison office and mailed by check to accomplices outside.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre, State Commissioner of Correction, called the incident "extremely regrettable which confirms my strong feeling against allowing inmates under any circumstances to handle prisoner accounts."

Radical Changes Urged

In an interview today Professor Sayre said the incident more strongly emphasizes the need for a radical change in the prison system of Massachusetts. He wants to do away with bleak-walled Charlestown jail and turn it into a modern "receiving unit." Those committed to prison would be sent here for a careful study of their individual individuality. They would be classified into "custodial" or "rehabilitive" cases.

The former would require stricter prison rules. These "custodial" cases would be housed in the present Concord Reformatory. The "rehabilitive" prisoners would be housed exclusively in the model Norfolk prison colony.

"There are some men who can be changed. There are others who cannot," Professor Sayre declared, and he classifies the Charlestown inmate who committed the embezzlement as one requiring the treatment of the "custodial" jail.

Inmate Admits Crime

He said that the facts concerning the thefts of the prisoners' funds will be turned over to the district attorney. The inmate has confessed to the crime and will be given until 6 p. m. Saturday to make restitution.

"I shall make it a matter of personal concern to find ways and means, if no restriction is forthcoming, to prevent any of the prisoners suffering financial loss as the result of the inmate's conduct," Professor Sayre asserted. He also dispatched a paid civilian clerk in place of an inmate to keep the prisoners' accounts.

Governor Ely conferred with the Department of Correction head and said that he also would help to find some way to see that the prisoners' fund is restored.

The guilty inmate, meanwhile repents. In a few months he would have been eligible for a pardon.

Peiping No Place For Plus Fours Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

THE new Mayor of Peiping, Col. Yuan Liang, has issued an order banning what he describes as queer dress. After referring to the police rules against wearing strange and fantastic costumes, the order states that several instances have come under the Mayor's notice where freak clothing has been worn in the streets, parks, and theaters.

The order therefore enjoins the police to deal with persons seeking notoriety by affecting queer dress in public.

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Canadians Oppose Lower Duties On British Woolens

Dominion Manufacturers Tell Tariff Board Rates Are Not Excessive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 — British woolen manufacturers are appealing to the Canadian Tariff Board for lower duties on importations of textiles, while Canadian manufacturers are endeavoring to prove that the present tariff rates are not excessive. Since much of the information to be submitted will deal with costs of production most of the sittings will be held in camera, in conformance with the terms of the Tariff Act.

Yesterday Mr. H. B. Shackleton of Bradford, Eng., president of the British Association which incorporated 59 allied organizations, presented to the board some statistics showing examples of duties now levied by Canada on United Kingdom wool tissues.

Selecting 12 woolen commodities he indicated how in these cases the tariff constituted as much as from 45.30 per cent to 83.25 per cent of the original value of the commodity.

On the other hand, Mr. H. Barrett of Toronto, president of the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Association, contended that the tariff had revived a Canadian industry that had been languishing, had given increased employment at a time when it was of prime economic importance to Canada, and had done this without detriment to the interests of British manufacturers.

"We are frequently told that we must buy more from Great Britain if Great Britain is to buy from us, and that the balance of trade is in favor of Canada," said Mr. Barrett. "It is quite true that in 1932 Great Britain bought $176,979,000 worth of our goods and we only bought $92,211,000 from Great Britain in return. But, on the other hand, through our cash transactions, including interest payments, payments for services, or invisibles, we had to pay Great Britain $157,000,000 while she had to pay us only $64,507,000.

"It will, therefore be seen," Mr. Barrett continued, "that Canada is a debtor nation to Great Britain and must sell to her more goods than she buys from her or these debts cannot be paid. Canada, under the circumstances, cannot buy more from Great Britain than she is buying today."

President Sees Need For a Stable Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

clare, would like to make some tangible statement which would end the present crippling uncertainty. It is doubly obvious to him, at the head of affairs, that the credit expansion he so zealously works for is held up because prospective creditors fear a decline in the value of dollar loans. Until this fear is removed credit will inevitably be slow if not frozen, it is declared. Yet to remove the fear by a definite statement against currency inflation would close that ultimate door to recovery which Congress has strenuously insisted upon.

Internationally, for once, events are simpler. The dollar has sunk as low in terms of gold as any reasonable inflationist ever demanded. Its ratio with the pound sterling is almost at normal parity. The same is true of the Canadian dollar—and this is important, for Canada is the link between the United States and "Sterlingarea."

Moreover, Mr. William Herridge, Canadian Minister to the United States and brother-in-law of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, has been having a significant fishing trip with Mr. Dean Acheson, until recently Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and still an outstanding force there.

There is therefore much evidence for thinking that not only has the dollar "sought its own level" internationally, and thus may be ready for stabilization, but there may even be a margin for bargaining upward. The advantages of stabilization in this instance include the return to the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars in American capital which has fled abroad or remained there.

Moreover, stabilization would be a welcome preliminary outcome to the financial talks for which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Treasury expert, today embarked from Britain.

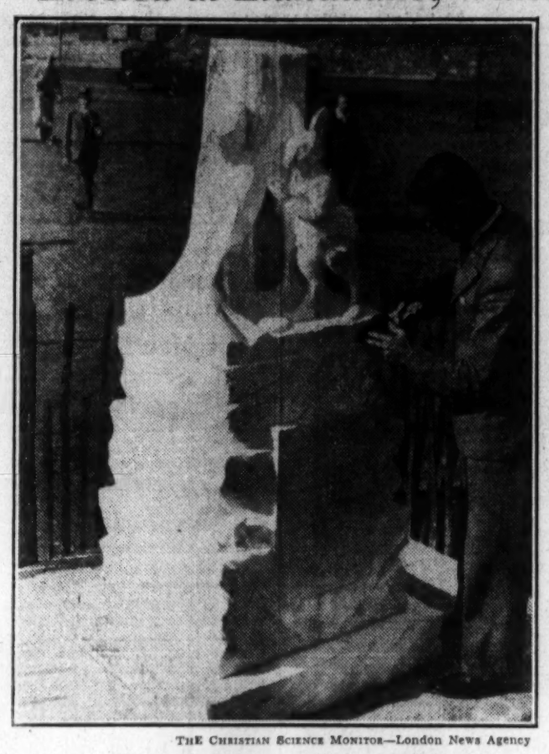
Recent events have brought the importance of the sterling-dollar ratio sharply to the Administration's attention. Their respect for the 17 or so nations which comprise "Sterlingarea" has been steadily increasing, particularly when the decline of the dollar last week produced no perceptible boom on the stock exchanges.

The dollar is therefore virtually a candidate for membership in "Sterlingarea"; at least for alliance therewith. This problem can best be discussed with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who therefore comes primed with powerful arguments. The stage is thus set for a new phase in world financial relationships.

Munroe to Aid Conant

Appointment of Vernon Munroe Jr. '31 of New York City, to serve as secretary to the president of Harvard University for a period of one year, was announced this morning to take effect as of Sept. 1. Mr. Munroe will serve as a personal assistant to President James B. Conant, supplementing the work of Francis W. Hunnewell '02 who will continue as secretary of the corporation.

'Alice in Wonderland' Memorial Erected at Llandudno, Wales



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

This Is Where Lewis Carroll Wrote Child Stories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDUDNO, Wales—A charming memorial to that benefactor of countless children, Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," has been erected here on the West Shore.

It is the work of Mr. F. W. Forrester which he has executed in white marble, showing the March Hare at the foot of a tree-stump.

It was at Llandudno that Lewis Carroll used to stay with Dean Liddell and played with his children. Mrs. Hargreaves, the original of "Alice," sent a message in which she recalled "that wonderful friend of my childhood" with whom she used to ramble over the Llandudno sandhills.

Mr. Lloyd George who unveiled the memorial said that Lewis Carroll's books were the overflow from a heart which loved childhood. They were a pure joy without a trace of any poison which could ferment mischief in life and character.

Mr. Carroll radiated happiness and he was anxious to pass on that happiness to others. He once said, "My life is so free from all trial and trouble that I feel happiness is a talent given to me to make others happy."

The inscription on the memorial reads: "On this very shore, during happy rambles with little Alice Liddell, Lewis Carroll was inspired to write that literary treasure 'Alice in Wonderland' which has charmed children for generations."

Demand Growing For Better Beer Sale Regulation

Dissatisfaction Over Conditions in Massachusetts Cities Increasing

Proof that dissatisfaction over conditions prevailing in places licensed to sell beer is not confined to the three cities mentioned in Representative Roland D. Sawyer's open letter to the State Alcoholic Beverages Controlled Commission was presented today in a statement by Mayor Patrick A. Duane of Waltham urging the adopting of stricter regulations for the sale of beer.

The Mayor declared that conditions in many Waltham places where beer is sold are no better than conditions which "disgusted the public 15 years ago and led to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mayor Duane particularly urged that the sale of beer be prohibited where dancing is permitted and that a regulation be set up to keep boys and girls out of places which sell beer.

Meanwhile the State Beverages Commission is awaiting a reply from Representative Sawyer of Ware regarding a request for full and detailed evidence of alleged unlawful conditions existing in licensed beer dispensaries in certain Massachusetts cities as charged in his open letter to the commission yesterday.

The commission's reply, inviting Mr. Sawyer to furnish evidence supporting his charges, was addressed to Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the special research legislative committee appointed to draft a hard liquor control act.

Senator Putnam today addressed a reply to the commission. The research committee refused to divulge its contents.

Neither Mr. William P. Hayes of Springfield, chairman of the beverages commission, nor his two colleagues, were at the State House today and the matter came to a temporary standstill. Mr. Hayes' confidential secretary indicated that as the next move it is up to Representative Sawyer to furnish evidence supporting his report that drunkenness and immorality prevail in certain places licensed to sell 3.2 beer in Boston, Springfield and Worcester.

Labor Leader Says Manufacturers Try To Evade NRA Laws

Evasion of the NRA as its sole purpose is charged against the National Association of Manufacturers by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, challenging the statement that the closed shop is a violation of the NRA.

He points to a widening breach between capital and labor as the result of the manufacturers' action through their associate counsel, Mr. John C. Call. The latter's recent statement contended that a closed union shop under which labor contracts were made with a single union would violate the recovery act —that company unions were just as legal as A. F. of L. organizations.

Mr. Watt calls Mr. Call inconsistent in that he is urging the employers to affiliate nationally with other employers in their respective industries, literally employers' unions, while at the same time he does everything possible to prevent wage earners joining a national or industrial group organization, or any organization which is not completely controlled by the individual corporation.

A further objective of the association, states Mr. Watt, is to stop workers from setting up any national machinery which would bring them some measure of relief through legislation.

Governor Charges Neglect of Duty In Goodwin Case

Will Be Given Hearing Before Demotion—Council Calls Him Disrespectful

Inattention to his duties as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission is the reason given by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today for notifying Mr. Frank A. Goodwin that he has contemplated demoting him from his position as chairman.

A statement issued from the Governor's office on behalf of the Governor's Council criticized Mr. Goodwin for the manner in which he addressed the Governor. The letter, signed by the executive secretary, said in part, "There is nothing before the Council respecting your controversy with the Governor, but the Council disapproves the language contained in said communication as improper and disrespectful to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Goodwin, given out at the executive office, Gov. Ely said that he would be glad to give Mr. Goodwin the opportunity to be heard before the change is made.

Mr. Goodwin declared that he is ready at any time to appear before the Governor and council in answer to charges made by Governor Ely which led up to the executive's letter, delivered to Mr. Goodwin this morning.

The Finance Commission chairman said the office is not a full-time job and that every chairman preceding him has managed his private business affairs while serving on the commission.

"I do not know what reason the Governor has in demoting me," said Mr. Goodwin. "The man that wants to have me fired is Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett who is running the Douglas Shoe Company for the preferred stock holders."

Mr. Goodwin said that Mr. Bartlett appears to be a close friend and adviser to the Governor, for he has just appointed him to one of the most important positions in the State. His reference to the Douglas Shoe Company reverts to Governor Ely's statement charging Mr. Goodwin with labor racketeering as a result of the Finance Commission's recent activities in Brockton shoe workers' affairs. "My activities," Mr. Goodwin declared, "resulted in bringing $2,000,000 a year for three years to the city of Boston, for the tax on intangibles would never have gone through if it hadn't been for my connections with the Equal Tax League."

Tritle Heads Electrical Men

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. J. S. Tritle of East Pittsburgh yesterday was reelected president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Asso[illegible]

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ely Avoids City Battle

Governor Ely sought safety in the solitude of the tall timbers when a move was made to draw him into the Boston mayoralty contest. "I come from the 'sticks,'" the Governor was heard to remark. "I don't know anything about Boston politics."

★ ★ ★

"ABC" Is Abbreviation

Something simple in abbreviations takes the place of a tongue twister which cropped up with the establishment of the state beer commission. "Is this the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission?" the reporter inquired over the telephone when seeking information concerning Representative Sawyer's open letter. "Yes, this is the ABC commission," was the cheery feminine reply.

★ ★ ★

Non-Politic Pork

Republicans and Democrats have struck one piece of political pork barrel juggling that has everybody nodding heads in mutual consent. That is the announcement the Federal Government is making an early allotment of pork to be distributed among Massachusetts needy.

★ ★ ★

Tremendously Pleased

If there was anyone wearing a wider grin than Richard Ely when he was informed of his successful bar examination it was his father. The Governor was a noted trial lawyer before he leaped from the stand to the stump.

★ ★ ★

"Tremendously pleased," was the significant report of the State House News Bureau when the Governor was notified that the son had taken another stride in the direction of the elder Ely's footstep.

★ ★ ★

Waiting Room Sought

Massachusetts has been asked to do a little remodeling at Commonwealth Pier. The Boston Port Authority and the Boston Foreign Trade Club are behind the plan. What they wish to see developed are comfortable quarters for passengers awaiting embarkation for foreign ports.

★ ★ ★

Port interests believe it is about time the State possessed passenger facilities which had more of the comforts of railroad waiting rooms than a cold, grim warehouse. The Department of Public Works may cooperate in seeking legislative appropriations. Now that the Registry of Motor Vehicles has moved Mr. Richard Parkhurst of the Port Authority sees an opportunity to introduce something really radical, a scheme to have the entire pier used for maritime purposes.

★ ★ ★

She Served as 'Buffer'

Demurely sat Anna Eleanor Roosevelt at luncheon yesterday flanked by Mayor Curley and Governor Ely —a rose between two political thorns. The Mayor, invited to boost the Salvation Army drive for relief funds, stayed to air his family squabbles with the Governor over the Huntington Avenue subway, perhaps in the hope that this was the secret route to the presidential car.

★ ★ ★

Said he, with eyes making dotted lines at the Governor over her head, "I hope the great Governor of this Commonwealth will remove the Emergency Finance Commission (which blocked his subway proposal) within 24 hours." This was too much for even gubernatorial table manners. "Mr. Mayor, I am afraid you are doomed to disappointment," came the all too belligerent reply, kiting by the honored guests and going on out through the microphone.

★ ★ ★

Meaning Just What?

But the Mayor had not finished his sentence. ". . . or there are other methods," came the ominous words, "to which we may resort."

★ ★ ★

Does he expect to appeal to Washington over the Governor's head? Did he hope the President's wife would press-agent his request in the city of granite and marble? Or will he huff and puff and threaten to blow the house down by refusing to take any federal money at all, unless the Governor gives him the subway? When asked, not a word would he say. But there was a glint in his eye.

Investigators Visit Judge Lowell For Impeachment Facts

Welcoming the two members of the congressional subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to his lobby in the Federal Building this morning, Mr. James A. Lowell, federal judge, relieved all possible feeling of tension by pointing out the beautiful view of Boston harbor seen from his sixteenth-floor window.

"This whole thing is in the nature of a friendly search for facts," said Representative Randolph Perkins (R.), New Jersey, after emerging from the interview with Judge Lowell relative to impeachment charges on his ruling of last April against the extradition of George Crawford, Negro, to Virginia.

With Mr. Perkins was Representative Gordon Browning (D.), Tennessee. Stating that their work here was completed, they said they were leaving for their own states early this afternoon.

As soon as possible, Mr. Perkins declared, a meeting of the full House Judiciary Committee would be called to investigate the charges against the judge.

Tampico Fatalities Are Estimated at 54

TAMPICO, Mexico, Sept. 27 (AP)—An official estimate today of the fatalities in last Sunday's hurricane placed the number at 54 and the injured at more than 850. The store of wheat is sufficient to last only three days more. Other food supplies are nearly gone. Supplies have been sent from Mexico, D. F., but their arrival is problematical because of disrupted rail service.

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Russian Peasants Yield to Farm Collectivization

Communist Party Uses Methods of Red Army in Agriculture

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—With machines and unlimited political power as weapons, the Soviet Government appears to have won a decisive struggle with peasants over the collectivization of farms.

At stake was the introduction of political sections into machine and tractor stations serving the larger proportion of socialized farms.

This year the State has established a rigid supervision and control of agriculture by the Communist Party in somewhat the same manner as used so successfully in the Red Army.

Officials claim—and foreign agricultural experts agree—that the general excellence of the present harvest has proved the success of the move.

In contrast with the disastrous winter and spring in the principal grain regions in the Ukraine and North Caucasus because of peasant inertia—a recurrence of which the political sections are designed to prevent — first-hand observations made in those areas by the Associated Press correspondent seem to confirm the Government's claims of an abundant crop-yield average this year.

By mid-September the Ukraine and North Caucasus were three months ahead of last year in grain deliveries to the Government.

The political sections, each consisting of four Communist Party members, have dictatorial powers to perfect the organization of the collective farms and to educate the peasants in the new methods of mechanized farming.

They are now attached to each of the State's 2800 machine-tractor stations, in which are concentrated all of the country's agricultural machines.

These machine-tractor stations form strategic centers for groups of collective farms, 80 per cent of which in the collectivized area in the Ukraine and North Caucasus are now provided with mechanical traction.

Georgia Teachers Work Though Unpaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

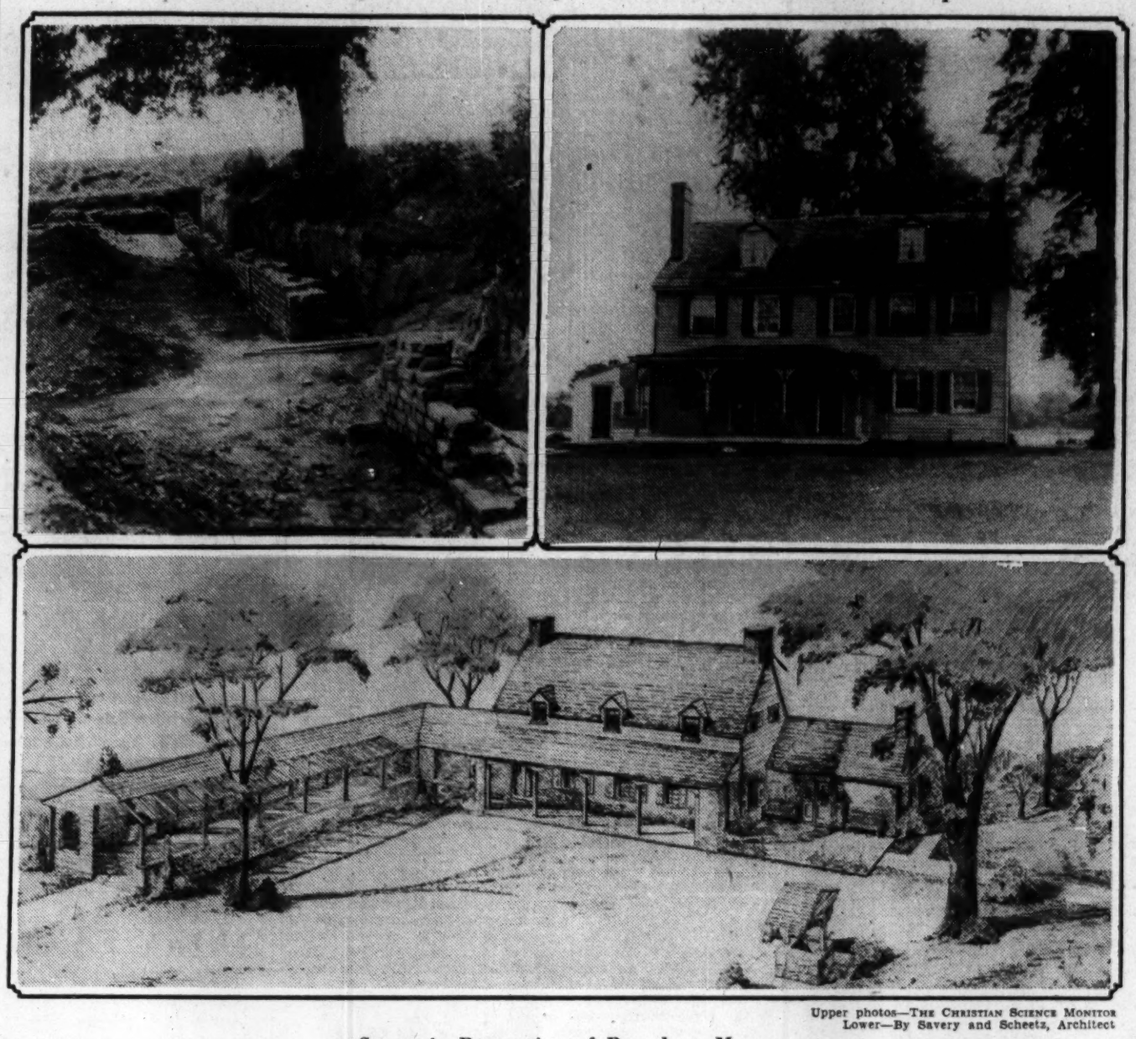
ATLANTA, Ga.—Every school in this State will open this fall, Mr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, has asserted. This will be due to the "patriotic fervor" of the school-teachers who have been willing to go for months without a pay day, Mr. Collins stated.

"In order to relieve teachers of financial embarrassment" said Mr. Collins, "I am making every effort through the Georgia Relief Commission to secure federal funds to pay the ones who cannot be paid for a full nine months' term by the local and county boards of education.

"Last year, many Georgia teachers taught for months without a pay day. I fear that the same condition will prevail this school year. The school-teachers of our State seem to be endowed with as great patriotic fervor as was ever shown by any soldiers who faced the firing line.

"I often wonder how teachers in some counties in Georgia can continue to teach month after month without receiving one cent of pay. If the schools close, it will be because the doors have been locked in the face of the teachers."

America's First Great Peace Advocate Loved This Spot



Upper photos—The Christian Science Monitor
Lower—By Savery and Scheetz, Architect

Scenes in Restoration of Pennsbury Manor

Upper Left—Portion of Recently Excavated Garden Wall of Pennsbury Manor. Upper Right—Crozier House, Only Dwelling Now Standing on Estate. Lower—Architect's Drawing of Welcome House, to Be Erected at Pennsbury Manor.

Pennsbury Manor Again to Rise As Monument to William Penn

Historical Commission and Welcome Society Unite to Make State Park and National Shrine of Home of Founder of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — Pennsbury Manor, on the Delaware River, once the home of William Penn, founder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is to become a national shrine. Work of restoration will be carried out by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission and the Welcome Society, the latter composed of descendants of men and women who were passengers with William Penn aboard the ship Welcome, on his first journey to America. The manor is in Bucks County, just across the river from Trenton, and will in time be another of the many places of historic pilgrimage in this vicinity.

Conversion of the old estate into a state park and national shrine was made possible when Mr. Charles Warner, of the Warner Sand and Gravel Company, gave nine of the original 8431 acres of the Penn property to the State a year ago. That little tract is, however, the core of these Bucks County holdings of William Penn, for upon it stood the mansion where the proprietor resided during his brief three years in America.

Here also stood the smaller buildings that housed the kitchens, larders, brew house, stables and barns of the Manor, and at the water's edge was the wharf where Penn's barge tied up when he came up the river from Philaddelphia. At that spot he received such visitors as Governor Jennings of New Jersey when the latter came from Burlington to visit his illustrious neighbor.

It is expected that in time there will be a duplicate of the old mansion erected on its original foundations and possibly some of the other adjoining buildings. The extent of the rebuilding will depend in part on the results of excavations now being carried on at Pennsbury.

Meanwhile the State Commission and the Welcome Society will erect the Welcome House, a quaint structure that will be in keeping with the atmosphere of the Manor. It is to be of broad weatherboards, with a slate roof and wide porches on the river side, opening upon brick and stone-flagged terraces, shaded by ancient trees and located so that it will look toward the river and the old barge landing.

Welcome House is planned as a place where visitors may rest while visiting Pennsbury and pausing to recall the wise and liberal founder of the State that bears his name. It will be built upon foundations of a cattle barn erected years after Penn left America and which were recently unearthed in the exploratory excavations.

Excavations already undertaken at Pennsbury have yielded finds of historic interest. They include, beside the barn, a brick garden wall Penn built and to which he refers in his letters, and part of the foundation of his house. Some of the big native stones are still in place just as Penn's workmen laid them. A quantity of black-headed bricks of which the mansion was built have been found with the stones in the wreckage of the old house.

Restoration of Pennsbury Manor has been urged for many years by prominent Pennsylvanians. Few places of greater historical interest to the State can be found, for Pennsbury was the home Penn loved. He spent a good deal of money on it, and refers to it many times in his letters from England. He passed only a little more than three years in America, but those years he lived at Pennsbury, dispensing a gracious hospitality, and from here initiating many of the projects by which he has left his impress upon both state and nation. His mansion was torn down just before the Revolution by a grandson—Richard—who intended to rebuild it, but never did. The property eventually passed into other hands and has finally come to the State.

Blue Eagle Gets Patent Through in Five Days

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A patent on the Blue Eagle, official symbol of the NRA, was issued yesterday to its designer, Mr. Charles T. Coiner of Mechanicsville, Penna., who immediately assigned his title to the Government.

Application for the patent was made on Sept. 21, Mr. Conway P. Coe, Commissioner of Patents, said "the case merited and received special consideration." For that reason it was rushed through when in the normal course the procedure could not have been completed before Oct. 17.

Liquor Fines Cut to 10 Cents

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—Judge F. J. Frankenhoff announced yesterday that hereafter all fines for municipal liquor violations will be 10 cents. "The ordinances stipulate a minimum fine of $100," Judge Frankenhoff said, "but hereafter I shall at once give a stay of execution of $99.90 of each fine. This is in keeping with the spirit of the times, in view of the action of 31 states in voting for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

National Export Bloc Organized in Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Coördinated action to speed prosperity has been decided upon by Spanish export interests who have formed a National Export Bloc. At a meeting called by the National Federations of Wine and Olive Oil Exporters in Madrid, representatives of firms exporting wines, oils, oranges, fresh fruit, fish, potatoes, vegetable conserves, cork, rice and pepper united to promote foreign sales.

The National Export Bloc, its constitution already approved, will thus act for all exporting interests and will be the body which will discuss trade questions with government departments.

A commission of the bloc has been named to act with full opwers and to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government on questions now vitally affecting exporters. They will urge the immediate ratification of the trade convention with Uruguay. They will demand that steps be taken to secure the release of frozen Spanish copital in Argentina, and they will request that the effects on export trade of the new commercial convention with Germany, not yet ratified, be made clear.

Survey Shows Heavy Loss In Yellow River Floods

NANKING, Sept. 27 (AP)—In the floods of the Yellow River in July and August, 50,000 Chinese perished and 1,000,000 others were reduced to starvation.

These estimates were made today after a survey by aviators and officials of a relief commission, which now is trying to rush supplies to the peasantry. Part of the blame for the disaster was attributed to brigands and troops who broke dikes for defensive purposes when the Yellow River was rising rapidly and threatening to inundate a large area in three northern Chinese provinces.

Head of Princeton Finds Government On Severest Test

Dr. Dodds, New President, Opens University's 187th College Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27—Popular government is facing the severest competition in its history, and it is only through the spread of culture and the development of intellectual power that democracy can hope to survive, declared Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, new president of Princeton University, yesterday, at services inaugurating the university's 187th anniversary.

Dr. Dodds took office last June as the university's fifteenth president, and his address was the first he has delivered to the undergraduate body in his new capacity. Including 650 entering freshmen, Princeton's student body this year totals 2250 young men.

The "manifest imperfections" of the plan of popular government, although "often exaggerated," Dr. Dodds continued, "have given vogue to a variety of nostrums involving some form of mob tyranny."

"We can avoid their danger by a general diffusion of culture and development of intellectual power," he said. "It is in this field that education can make its chief contribution to our social order. It is toward this, I believe, that the secret aspirations of college men aspire."

There is much talk about systems these days, Dr. Dodds continued, "social systems, economic systems, educational systems, scientific systems, and the like," and "it is the business of learning to explain and direct these systems."

But systems alone will not save democracy, he held. There must be coöperation on a comprehensive scale. Since, however, he added, "collective action demands greater competence on the part of the individuals than extreme individualism ever required," and since it must be recognized that an individual has the "right to kick and to persuade others to kick with him," he posed the question: "Can this be reconciled with social planning such as the 'New Deal' at Washington implies?" Dr. Dodds saw in this "the true significance of the present experiment."

Dr. Dodds declared that the country was "in the midst of a revolution" that was not of its own seeking.

"Our objectives are confused, our attack uncertain," he declared, "but the prospects of high adventure in living are more alluring today than ever. We are in the mood to experiment. In this lies the hope of the present generation."

Preceding the exercises, more than 100 members of the faculty marched in the academic procession. Among these was Prof. Robert Kilburn Root, newly-appointed dean of the faculty, and two new faculty members—Dr. Otto Nathan, a one-time member of the department of statistics of the German Reich, who is to lecture on economics at Princeton this year, and Dr. James Quinter Holsapple, chief clinical psychologist of the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies, who will lecture on psychology.

Adoption of Single Tax Urged By Daughter of Henry George

Mrs. De Mille in Address at National Convention Declares Present System Penalizes the Many for the Benefit of the Privileged Few

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—The daughter of a prophet, who foresaw the time when none who worked should want, spoke last night to veterans of her father's cause. Henry George's little girl Anna, now grown to a sturdy and vivacious womanhood, made plain to the National Single Tax Convention that she was helping to shoulder his task of tax reform.

"This is a bigger movement than most people know," said Mrs. Anna George De Mille in a pause between yesterday's sessions. "My father's book, 'Progress and Poverty' has been widely distributed.

"It has been translated into I don't know how many languages—Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and so on. A Bulgarian copy came to me recently. There are many magazines supporting his philosophy here and abroad.

The single tax, as Henry George's daughter explains it, is one single tax on land and the exemption of all other taxes.

"If all the people who live in Chicago were to move away the value of land here would obviously take an enormous drop," she said. "If all of Chicago's people were moved to New York land values there, high as they now are, would shoot up still higher.

"It is the community that by its own existence makes the value of land. We believe therefore that what we call the rental value of land, or the unearned increment, belongs to the community. Value created by the community should go back into the community treasury for community needs. Things created by the individual should belong to the individual.

"Under our present system, in order to pay for social needs, such as streets, lighting, policing and other public services, we tax or penalize the individual for everything he creates. We tax him if he paints his barn, builds a house or a silo, plants a crop, or makes a tennis court. A tax acts like a fine. It deters.

"Custom has the wrong theory. We penalize men for benefits they have created and allow to the privileged few a benefit they did not create. Consequently our taxing system punishes the laborer, reduces his buying power, makes the cost of living enormously higher than it should be, reduces wages. The present system also encourages speculation in land.

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This show is absolutely free, and no obligation, of course. You owe it to yourself, though, to find out about this exciting sport and how simple and inexpensive home movies are to make.

Stop in for this free show today. Learn how Ciné-Kodak Eight cuts movie-making costs to a level that you can easily afford.

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745 Fifth Avenue
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WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Why Brush Teeth In a Way That Doesn't Save Them?

The Surest Way

To Have Clean Teeth Is to Free Them From Film

You brush your teeth, but does that brushing clean them?

Don't your teeth discolor? Doesn't tartar form and make them unsightly?

Despite your brushing, aren't you often disappointed with your teeth's appearance?

You remove the debris, but not the film—that tenacious film. Even after brushing you can feel it with your tongue.

That film is what discolors. It holds decaying food particles in contact with the teeth.

There is now a way to keep free from that film. It is embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent.

This is to urge that you prove it. See for yourself how it removes the film which causes stain and tartar and makes teeth unattractive. See how this germ-containing film disappears under its dainty touch.

Then you will know how to keep teeth whiter. How to help keep them tartar-free.

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Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

The basis is a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly.

Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

But, after 13 years, the ideal material was developed. It is accepted as one of the great dental discoveries of the day. This new material is unique in film-removing power. It is twice as soft as those commonly used in tooth pastes. Thus it is absolutely safe.

Let us send you a 10-Day Tube. Use it and watch the results. Note how your teeth whiten. Mark how the film disappears. Note how clean your teeth feel.

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Rapid Transit Car Promises to Save Time in New York

Aluminum Multi-Section Coach Will Be Put in Use Next Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System will introduce a new all-aluminum multi-section car on its rapid transit lines early in 1934. It is expected the highly improved train will speed the present running schedule up about 25 per cent. Light in weight, equipped with 12 60-horsepower electric motors and stream-lined, the new type car is expected to effect a revolution in high speed transportation.

Each car is a five-section unit, 170 feet long, mounted on six trucks. A drum-type vestibule provides a flexible coupling and also serves as a passage-way between sections. The inside sections of the car are 32 feet long, while the end units are approximately five feet longer, a concession to graceful outlines.

The cars are equipped with a new multi-notch accelerator type of control. When starting the train, the motorman initiates the acceleration, which thereafter is automatically controlled with a degree of smoothness believed never accomplished before in rapid transit operation.

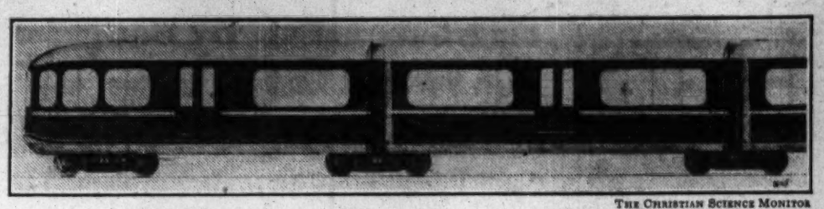
The total capacity of each car, standing and sitting, is estimated to be 674 passengers.

Approximately 43,000 pounds of aluminum enters into the construction of each car, which means a saving of 70,000 pounds since, if the car were built of materials now in common use, its total weight would be almost 210,000 pounds. The aluminum car weighs in the neighborhood of 140,000 pounds.

Aluminum for New York's elevated service was first considered about four years ago, when a committee consisting of the leading car builders of the United States was appointed by the New York Transit Commission to study the elevated systems of Manhattan. Because of the fact that elevated structures were built for axle loadings under 25,000 pounds, it was decided that it was impractical to consider building a new train of the usual metals without extensive reinforcements to the "El."

The rate of acceleration of the new car is three miles an hour per second, company engineers said. The high-speed motors give it a balancing speed of 50 miles an hour on level tangent tracks at full normal voltage. It is expected that the running time on the Fulton Street lines will be reduced by about 25 minutes.

Train Is Built Like a Watch Chain



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New All-Aluminum Car of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System

Boston Newsboys Win Scholarships Wholly by Merit

Sixteen Boston newsboys today caught the Agassiz torch of perseverance from the hands of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and advanced to the rungs of the college career ladder.

Before these success-seeking "corner-standers," Governor Ely in his State House office announced that the scholarships they had received through the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation are the gift of Mr. Maximilian Agassiz. They are dedicated to Alexander Agassiz, the donor's father.

State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., a trustee of the foundation, introduced the award holders to the Governor as boys, who, since 1929, have played the part of men in helping to support their families. Governor Ely in his speech which was radiocast over station WBZ, praised the winners highly.

The boys were chosen from 32 high school-recommended candidates on the basis of character, need, adaptability and scholarship. The final selections were made by a board of 16 judges. Since 1928 the 43 previous newsboy scholarship winners have set a high standard for the new winners to maintain. This year's winners are: Stacey Everett, Harry Rosen, Louis Strymish, David Philistine, Barton Yale Brown, Robert Kaitz, Barney L. Schneider, Fred Weinstein, Robert Schwartz, Noel Jackson, Michael Saija, Reuben Appel, Cyrus French, Joseph King, Maurice Lederman and Abraham Rosen.

Worcester Dedicates Huge Memorial To Peace Preservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27—Worcester is putting its new $2,250,000 Municipal Memorial Auditorium into immediate use. Dedicated last night before more than 4000 persons, the impressive structure today is the scene of celebrations which will continue through Saturday.

Completion of the stupendous memorial culminates a long-standing plan to honor the deeds of Worcester's sons and daughters in war. As Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, said in his address, the building is dedicated to the "high purpose of nourishing in peace" the ideals shown by those who served in war.

The building was formally presented to the city by Mr. Charles L. Allen, for more than 15 years chairman of the auditorium commission. Mayor John C. Mahoney accepted the building. The assembly hall, the second largest in New England, seats 4700 persons. Gov. Joseph B. Ely represented Massachusetts and congratulated the commission for its completed efforts.

Military and civic parades, plays, a pageant, school and sports programs will be included in the celebration program for the rest of the week.

Events Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:53, 6:44, 9:42 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Annual reception to students in the Graduate School of Business Administration (auspices Harvard Business School Association), Baker Library, 8; speakers, President Conant and Dean Donham.

Class for men and women preparing for state certified public accountant examination, State House, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 10:51 a. m., 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

Truck Drivers' Strike Checked by Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27—Early settlement of the truck drivers' strike which has tied up motor freight transportation through Connecticut since Sunday night, is seen today as Mr. F. C. Crowther, agent for the strikers and Mr. William Laube, president of the Eastern Motor Freight Conference, affix their signatures to an agreement under which drivers will return to work.

In the office of Dr. Edward G. Dolan, chairman of the state NRA board, a conference was held between representatives of trucking companies and union members which resulted in the decision to return to work pending final settlement by an arbitration board of three members, one from the union, another from employers and a third to be named by the NRA. They will settle questions of wages, hours and working conditions and they have the word of employers and employees that they will abide by the decisions of the board.

Picketing strikers were called back to headquarters in New Haven this morning with instructions to discontinue activities. Trucks which have been parked in Bridgeport, Westport, New Haven, Middletown and Hartford are moving once more.

Home of Poet Lowell To Become Memorial Through Porter Will

Elmwood, formerly the beautiful estate of James Russell Lowell, ultimately is to become a permanent historical monument, according to the will of Prof. Arthur Kingsley Porter, filed yesterday in the Middlesex probate court.

Professor Porter, who purchased the estate at 33 Elmwood Avenue, Cambridge, in 1921 from Dr. Lowell Burnett and other grandchildren of the poet, leaves Elmwood to his widow, Mrs. Lucy W. Porter "for the rest of her life" directing that it shall then become the property of Harvard University "with the hope that it will be preserved and maintained as a historical monument.

A fund of $100,000 is also set up, the net income of which is to go to Mrs. Porter until such time as Harvard takes over the property when it is to be used for the maintenance and preservation of Elmwood.

The house was built in 1767 and until it was made famous as the workshop of the much loved New England poet who did most of his writing there, it was known as just another old Colonial house. During the Revolutionary War it was used for housing troops. Today it is known as the James Russell Lowell House.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Opening 'Sally' Drive, Urges Understanding Others' Needs

"People at the top don't know what human misery is," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President told her audience at a luncheon yesterday in the Boston Chamber of Commerce given for the purpose of launching the annual drive for funds to carry on the work of the Salvation Army in Boston.

Stenographers and telephone operators climbed upon tables and looked over the shoulders of the police guards in the door. Enthusiastic men and women filled the passages of the building. Downtown Boston luncheon periods stretched into afternoon as clerks and office managers; shoeblacks and elevator men; waitresses and secretaries; messengers and newsboys crowded the sidewalks of Federal Street to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Roosevelt. Women at home all over New England listened to the address over the radio.

"What we need in this country," she declared, "is to know each other. There are many things which I do for my own education, and during the past few years I have come to wonder how I ever lived with a carefree feeling about the lives of others. If only people could know what I have learned, and see what I have seen, and read what I receive in my mail day after day, they would understand a great many things which are not yet clear to them."

The work of the Salvation Army, she said, was successful because it accomplished two things: it provided not only quick material relief, but also spiritual uplift, the great value of the latter resting upon the fact that it was based on example as much as on precept.

One reason it was able to do so much, she said, was because the army had close, personal touch with the poor and hungry, whose conditions are completely unknown to thousands of others, cognizant only of the circumstances of those in their immediate group.

"Remember, when you go out," she urged the workers, "to pray for the gift which will make you able to make other people understand the needs of the suffering. There will be many people who will hesitate to give anything in addition to what they are paying in taxes, and you may have to work harder than ever before, but I hope that out of all these years of depression we shall cease to remain a people living in small groups, and that we shall work together, as the Salvation Army does, to make our country the kind we talk about."

"In many businesses we have ignored what business means to the human being. People have risen to the top who knew the economic side but not the human side of business. I hope we are coming back to a basis from which we have grown away, in the rapidity of our material growth. No business can be called really successful which is not manned by persons who are able to live decently and happily."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers tonight; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler in the west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and probably in the south portion early tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair; cooler in the south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and probably tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds shifting to west or northwest tonight and diminishing Thursday; overcast weather with showers tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Miami, Fla.	80	84
Bismarck	40	60	Minneapolis	46	58
Boston	69	78	Montreal	68	78
Buffalo	66	78	Nantucket	66	70
Calgary	32	50	New Orleans	80	90
Charleston	82	86	New York	72	94
Chicago	52	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	94
Cincinnati	70	88	North Platte	44	58
Denver	44	64	Philadelphia	72	86
Dodge City	50	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	98
Eastport, Me.	56	56	Pittsburgh	68	84
Hatteras	80	86	Portland, Me.	62	62
Honolulu, T.H.	..	..	Raleigh	68	94
7 p.m. Sept. 26	..	..	St. Louis	58	82
Helena, Mont.	46	50	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D.	38	64	San Francisco	56	70
Jacksonville	78	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	70
Kansas City	48	62	Seattle	52	60
Key West	78	88	Tampa	77	90
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	70	82
Memphis	74	86	Williston, N.D.	40	58

A—8 a. m. Sept. 27.
B—Maximum Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 5:13 p. m., Thursday 5:38 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

Mexican Lead Demand Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Refineries in the city of Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, report increased demands for lead from European points and have requested the National Railways of Mexico to supply additional loading and transportation facilities to the border and Gulf of Mexico ports.

Senators Inquire Into Operations Of Shipping Board

Democrats Try to Trace Loss of $1,000,000,000 in Former Régimes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Democrats yesterday opened their first serious attempt to uncover graft and corruption during past Republican administrations in a painstaking effort to determine just what happened to approximately $1,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money lost in the operations of the United States Shipping Board.

As the first witness was summoned before a special Senate Committee authorized to go into the entire field of ocean and air mail contracts, the opening attack was directed against the financial operations of the Export Steamship Company of New York. This is one of 36 lines mentioned in the committee's preliminary statement. The methods by which its officers received more than generous salaries during periods when the company's books showed losses on the basis of which extensions of loans were obtained from the Shipping Board are to come under scrutiny.

Among the facts developed during questioning of Mr. E. B. Neven, treasurer, which the committee expects to provide the basis of startling disclosures, was that during a period of years when the company was receiving large loans and extension from the Shipping Board, its president, Mr. Henry Herberman, maintained a private suite on the same floor of a prominent Washington hotel also inhabited by Mr. T. V. O'Connor, then chairman of the Shipping Board.

During this period, Mr. Neven testified, Mr. Herberman was constantly cashing large checks, in some cases totaling roughly $40,000 in a two-month period, which were charged on the books of the company against advertising, expenses and promotion, but never itemized. In addition, the company paid the bills for the suite occupied by Mr. Herberman.

At another time Mr. Herberman withdrew approximately $16,000 during a 15-day period preceding an extension by the Shipping Board of a $60,860 loan to the Export Steamship Company.

Mr. Neven confirmed the statement of the chairman of the committee, Senator Hugh Black (D.) of Alabama, that $75,000 had been paid to Mr. Herberman in dividends during 1930, when the accounts of the company showed a loss and no payments on Shipping Board loans were made. Mr. Herberman was the only individual who received dividends during this year.

Senator Black also appeared to place considerable importance on the fact that Mr. Herberman's salary was $125,000 in 1928 and $175,000 in 1929, and that during 1929 he also received funds and other sums.

Agassiz Reëlected

George R. Agassiz '84, of Boston, was reëlected president of the Harvard Board of Overseers at the first meeting for the year 1933-34, held yesterday afternoon in University Hall. It was the first meeting for President James B. Conant and for the four new members elected last spring: Gaspar G. Bacon, Boston; Walter Lippman, New York; Henry S. Morgan, New York, and Samuel H. Wolcott, Milton.

South Africa Puts Color in Locomotives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, S. Af.

SOUTH AFRICA has started a "brighter train" movement. Pretoria has a locomotive painted green, picked out with cream. Bloemfontein boasts a blue and cream one, and now Cape Town has followed suit with a beautiful blue engine.

The idea behind the use of brighter colors seems to be that the running staff are likely to take more pride in their charges and make greater efforts to keep them spick and span. At the same time, in order to effect economy in "spares," the various local works depôts are now turning out two standardized types of boilers which are interchangeable on various types of locomotives.

First Census Taken Gives New Manchu State 30,929,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Manchoukuo's population totals 30,929,000.

Returns of the first census taken by the Statistics Bureau of the new state, on the basis of investigations made by the provincial authorities at the end of December, 1932, reveals that the population of Manchoukuo proper is 29,606,000, consisting of 16,332,000 males and 13,273,000 females.

Arranged by nationalities, the number of Manchurians is put at 28,902,000, Japanese (Koreans included), 566,000, and other foreigners, 137,000, the Manchurians thus constituting 97.6 per cent of the total population.

Adding the population of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the number of Manchurians becomes 29,951,000, Japanese (Koreans included), 838,000, and other foreigners, 139,000, the total being estimated at 30,929,000.

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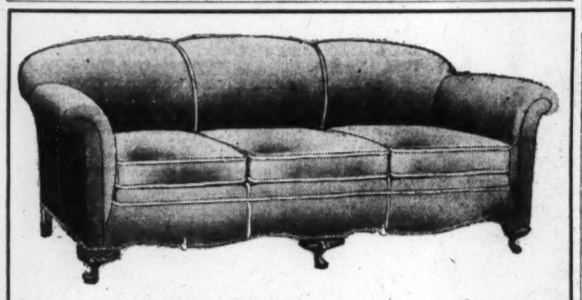

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Cuba Experiences Calmest Day Since New Régime Began

Labor Conditions at Several Points Said to Be Still Serious

HAVANA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Cuba passed the calmest day yesterday since the overthrow of the de Cespedes régime. Even Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, who usually is busy at his desk all day and much of the night, was out of his office. His assistants said he was resting.

Reports on the labor situation over the island were meager, but it was learned conditions at several points still were serious.

The Government's armed forces were augmented by 2000 members of a student organization known as the Caribbean army. The group was given the status of a civil guard.

On the political side, two neutral mediators, Señor Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza and Señor Felix Granados, were attempting to arrange a new series of conferences between the supporters and opponents of President Grau San Martin.

Under a plan suggested by the opposition, Señor de Mendoza and Señor Granados would arrange to have the Government name two representatives to participate in future conferences. The opposition would name two and the four would select a fifth member from neutral circles. Such a plan, the opposition claimed, would eliminate confusion.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, Secretary of Sanitation in the Grau San Martin Cabinet, left for the United States, announcing he would make certain studies before returning to Cuba. Secretary of Education Costales Latatu was named Acting Secretary of Sanitation.

The President signed a decree ordering the 500 officers at the National Hotel to return to duty within three days. The officers have been besieged in the hotel since Sept. 8, refusing to recognize the legality of the Government.

Detroit Refunding Plan

DETROIT, Sept. 27—Michigan Public Debt Commission approved the city of Detroit's refunding program, which authorizes refunding about $325,000,000 in bonds, notes and interest.

At Least They Can Still Be Something at Which to Tilt

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

Britain's Windmills to Be Preserved

Left to Right—Jack and Jill Mills, Sussex. Windmill at Chesterton in Warwickshire Has Ground Exceeding Fine for the Last Time. It Is Now a Relic.

Many of England's Old Windmills Will Continue to Grind As In Past

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Windmills on the English downs may turn their wheels unworried for many years to come. Distressed at the numbers of mills that have lately fallen into ruin through lack of care, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is raising a fund to preserve the most picturesque of these ancient landmarks.

To some the windmill may not sound the true emblem of the British countryside. But windmills are a heritage, scarce enough to make the wanderer's discovery of one a delightful surprise, but still numerous enough not to make the finding of one difficult for the searcher.

The windmills of England are mentioned in the Doomsday Book. In the records of Fowey Church, in Cornwall, the harbor mill is mentioned as a landmark as far back as 1314. For centuries the sails have turned, on the flats of Lincoln, on the downs of Surrey, beside the rocks of Cornwall, and by the northern moors, a constant source of inspiration to the artist.

Many stand picturesque in their decay. At Wisbech eight magnificent sails dominated four surrounding counties, but now the mill stands idle, with only the beauty of gauntness.

Elsewhere disused mills have been turned into places of habitation. At Beverley, in Yorkshire, the old mill is now the nineteenth green of the golf club, while in Surrey one such has become a house.

But many, even of the oldest windmills, still stand proudly laboring. At Heckington, on the road to Lincoln, eight fine sails still turn to grind grain, the only eight-sail windmill, it is believed, still to be at work. In rolling Surrey turns the oldest working mill in England, round which the villagers gathered, the legend runs, to watch the great London fire.

The tradition surrounding many ancient mills suggests that the "jolly millers" were not always law abiding. The bags of flour might contain all sorts of contraband, to be conveyed in safety to its destination. Langston Mill, in Hampshire, and Ewhurst Mill, in Surrey, are said not to have been above suspicion in these matters.

Sometimes the millers would outwit the revenue officers by using their sails for signaling to their law-avoiding friends, setting their sails in an upright cross to give notice of the presence of the law.

Penalty of Crime Taps the Shoulder Of 'Machine Gun' Kelly

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 27 (AP)—George Kelly, brief "big shot," mopes in a Memphis cell.

In Memphis he's the home-town boy who made bad—he was born there. His real name is George F. Barnes Jr.

To Oklahoma in general he's a terrifying, shadowy figure with machine gun aslant, who snatched an oil millionaire from his sunporch, filched $200,000 from his fortune and a week before his capture threatened "slaughter" because his victim talked.

But he's a "human rat" to Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, assistant United States Attorney-General, assigned to put Mr. Charles F. Urschel's kidnapers behind vertical bars. And in the records he's just the graduate cum laude of the whisky peddling school who plunged as a kidnaper—and lost.

The law started writing George Kelly's name in its books six years ago, not as machine-gunner or kidnaper, but as rum runner. He spent a short term in New Mexico's prison then; drifted to Tulsa upon his release and had several brushes with police there—none of them spectacular. Tulsa sent him to Leavenworth federal prison for three years on another prohibitory charge in 1928. From there, until it chronicles the kidnaping of Mr. Urschel in big letters, the record is blank. Police say they might have filled it in with small time bank robberies and more traffic in booze. But that's a guess, more or less.

Nevertheless, federal men now are convinced Kelly was the central figure in the kidnaping of Mr. Urschel. There are striking pictures of Kelly in the words of the witnesses; in his own maudlin threats, scrawled on finger-printed notes to Mr. Urschel and newspapers.

The Shannons, Texas farm kinfolk of his wife, trapped with him in Memphis, say his suave gentility moved them to look upon him as a creditable son-in-law until he showed up at their Texas ranch with a mysterious pal and a blindfolded man and snarled threats unless they helped him guard his victim.

From the kidnaper who hustled Mr. Urschel from his home, directed elaborate ransom negotiations and collected the $200,000 from a friend of the millionaire on a Kansas City boulevard, Kelly, in desperate flight, was transformed into the scribbler of lurid threats.

His once brown hair was dyed to the color of straw when they took him at pistol point and marched him, with the wife who blamed him for "this terrible mess," to jail.

Fear of Kelly Declared Reason for His Silence

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, Sept. 27 (AP)—An unreasoning fear of George (Machine Gun) Kelly and Albert Bates prevented R. G. Shannon from notifying officers while Mr. Charles F. Urschel was held captive at his Paradise, Texas, farm in July, the middle-aged farmer testified as he resumed the witness stand for cross-examination in the kidnaping trial yesterday.

Authorities here said Kelly might be prosecuted on state charges of robbery with firearms, for which the maximum penalty is capital punishment, following the kidnap trial. Life imprisonment is the maximum penalty under the Federal kidnap law.

The state charge would be based on the robbery of Mr. Walter Jarrett, Oklahoma City oil man and friend of the Urschels who was kidnaped with Mr. Urschel from the latter's home and then released after $54 was taken from him. Bates also may be prosecuted on the same charge.

Sheriff Kidnaped

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 27 (AP)—Three of ten escaped desperadoes from the Indiana state penitentiary yesterday kidnaped Sheriff Charles Neel of Corydon, Ind., as they fled. Two of the ten fugitives are convicted murderers. The others were regarded by prison authorities as desperate men. Hundreds of officers were searching northern Indiana for them.

The kidnaped sheriff was last heard of last night near Wheeler, Ind., when the desperadoes abandoned the officer's automobile, commandeered another, belonging to Cecil Stainer, a farmer of near Valparaiso, and continued on their wild flight.

Riot in Jail Quelled

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Revolt against punishment for bitter convict fights brought on a riot in Eastern Penitentiary last night. While smoke and flames from burning mattresses arose in cells and corridors, practically the entire prison population of about 1500 "long timers" for more than three hours kept the institution in disorder.

More than 300 city police, state troopers who dashed here from the Reading and other barracks, and three fire companies finally brought the riot under control by streams of water from high pressure hose.

Hand Labor Held Poorest Criterion For Public Works

Officials Told Jobs Also Made in Building New Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27—Officials in charge of administering the Public Works Act are pushing along as rapidly as possible to give aid to cities making applications for loans and grants for public improvements and the need of the hour is patience with the administration, said Mr. Henry T. Hunt of Washington, D. C., chief counsel for the National Recovery Act, addressing the American Society of Municipal Engineers here yesterday.

"Some municipalities already have received benefits from the public works act," Mr. Hunt said. "Those that are waiting for aid must remember that the Public Works Administration is a huge machine—a rather new machine which indeed is still in the building. Each week, however, the Administration is growing in efficiency and its influence will soon be felt throughout the nation.

Urged to Use Machines

"The Public Works Act is not intended to take the place of breadlines in our cities; it is an important part of the NRA program," said Col. Willard Chevalier, adviser to the Government on the sand and gravel code.

"When you go back to your home cities to make application for aid from the Public Works Administration," he said, "try and plan projects that will not only give men work but which will use materials and equipment, the production of which will give other men employment. Spreading employment by using manual labor instead of machines is shortsighted, and in the long run, will be more detrimental than helpful to the employment cause. The capital industries, where 85 per cent of the workers are still employed, are in most need of stimulus today. The best way to help them is to create new markets for equipment and machinery."

"American cities, cutting expenses to keep within reduced budgets, have found that some budget cuts cost taxpayers more than they saved," said Mr. Ellsworth Francisco of Newark, N. J., reporting for the committee on street and traffic lighting at today's session. "In cities where in the last two years expenditures for street lighting have been reduced," said Mr. Francisco, "it has been found that the resulting increase in crime and in traffic accidents after dark has cost considerably more than was saved by curtailing lighting facilities."

Cold-Laid Pavement

"Pre-mixed, cold-laid bituminous wearing surfaces are gaining in popularity—even as original pavements," said Mr. Linn White of Chicago, speaking on "Street Paving—Design, Construction and Maintenance."

"Such pavements," said Mr. White, "are particularly liked for retread or resurfacing because of ease of handling and their comparatively low cost compared with hot mixes."

Mr. C. M. Reppert of Pittsburgh, Penna., was elected president of the engineers' group. Other officers elected included H. P. Eddy Jr. of Boston, first vice-president; Bryson Vallas, New Orleans, second vice-president; George B. Gascoigne of Cleveland, Ohio, third vice-president, and H. Shifrin of St. Louis, treasurer. C. W. S. Sammelman of St. Louis was reappointed executive director of the society.

Distillers Hire Workers For Repeal Amendment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. Robert Barry has resigned as vice-president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to become an executive of the National Distillers Product Corporation in New York City.

The resignation is effective Oct. 1. It was announced by Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the association, who said he spoke for the entire executive committee of the association "in paying tribute to the excellence of Mr. Barry's work."

Mr. Barry will assist the Distillers Product Corporation in formulating its policies in the event of repeal.

Mohawk Hudson Power

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on its second preferred The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred was declared, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Politics Declared Having No Hand In Tennessee Valley

Is a Business Affair and Will Not Be Made Into a Relief Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27—The "boss" of Uncle Sam's $50,000,000 experimental workshop down here in the Tennessee Valley stands firm against making it a political pie-counter.

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, declares the project is a government business venture, should be run in a businesslike manner and "employ workers because they are competent—not because they have political influence." He insists that the Authority officials had been "desperately pressed to turn the Tennessee Valley into a relief organization."

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is not a part of President Roosevelt's emergency relief program," he explained, "but part of a long-time planning program to build a permanent basis for the future of the country. If we spend all our resources on the present emergency, and none on the future, the future will find us unprepared."

He expects contracts for the building of electrical distribution plants and for the construction of Norris Dam Highways will be let in about six weeks.

Part of the delay, he explained, is necessitated by the need for experiments to determine the cheapest and most efficient way to manufacture fertilizer, which would be a by-product of the Muscle Shoals plant. He estimated that the Tennessee Valley Authority would be able to manufacture fertilizer for half the price now paid for it.

Referring to a critic who said that the Authority is going to teach its workers folk dances instead of teaching them how to build a dam, he said that, "after the workers learn how to build a dam, how to take care of their houses, and do a little gardening, it won't break my heart at all if they learn how to have a good time. I want them to learn how to use their leisure so that when they go back home they will be able to do more than sit on a cracker barrel and whittle."

The greatest hope that Dr. Morgan has for the Tennessee Valley Authority is that it will develop a certain amount of self-direction in the people of the valley and develop local industry and local activities, so that the people can be independent.

Colorado Joins Wet States

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 27 (AP)—Colorado yesterday cast its formal vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. At a Constitutional Convention, held in the State Capitol, 15 wet delegates, elected at the recent special election by a 70,000 majority, cast their votes for ratification of the twenty-first or repeal amendment.

Politics, Aviation and Cosmetics Share Honors at Women's Show

Annual Exposition of Arts and Industries at New York Stresses Point of Serving Rather Than Advertising Accomplishments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Spinning wheels share the spotlight with politics, and aviation ranks about even with cake baking, nutrition and cosmetics at the annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries today at the Astor Hotel.

Having already set forth woman's versatility and achievements at 11 previous annual expositions, the keynote of the display this year is to serve women themselves rather than to advertise their accomplishments.

An interesting sidelight on the success which has met women's efforts to establish their right to work was revealed in connection with today's program of the National Council of Women, a round-table conference on "Jobs Today; Shall Women Be Excluded?"

Accepting the challenge of propaganda in various quarters recently advocating giving women's jobs to unemployed men, the National Council of Women sought someone who would speak on the topic in the affirmative.

Speaker after speaker, however, declined the council's invitation to place themselves on record as advocating turning women out of positions to make way for men. Finding the topic so unpopular the council at last compromised by arranging that the arguments for taking women from industry in order to employ men should be presented impersonally, without any speakers identifying themselves with such a policy.

A political forum every evening, conducted by Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, is one of the important features of the week. Prominent members of the Women's Committees of both the Fusion and the Democratic Parties will be among the speakers.

Next door to the Democratic booth, displaying a large poster of Mayor John P. O'Brien, and just across from the Fusion Party's exhibit, featuring Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, an energetic little woman hovers around an old-fashioned spinning wheel and instructs visitors in spinning their own yarn. The woman is Mrs. Mary Maillet of Roslindale, Mass., who spun yarn for her children's clothes a generation ago and sees no reason why spinning should not be as worth while an occupation now as then.

Some young girls, keyed up to modern desires for speed, turn their wheels too fast, Mrs. Maillet told a Monitor correspondent. But that little difficulty is soon overcome and, on the whole, modern girls are as apt at the art of spinning as their great-grandmothers were, she added.

A great stirring and beating of cakes and testing of ovens is going on in Girl Scout homes in connection with the exposition. Before the exposition closes on Saturday, some girl will have qualified as the best Girl Scout cake baker of Greater New York. Every afternoon batches of freshly baked cakes from one of the city's five boroughs are delivered at the judges' booth and prizes are awarded by a board of women home economics experts and club women interested in problems of the home.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman is chairman of the exposition.

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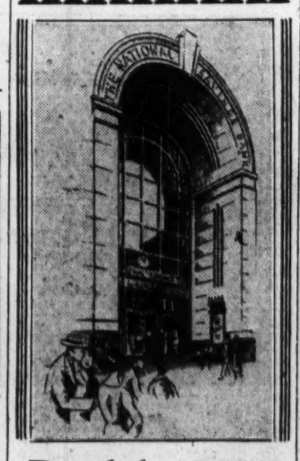

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Miss Howard Talks On Trends

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MISS MARJORIE HOWARD, fashion expert and for many years Paris representative of Harper's Bazaar, in addressing the Fashion Group at its new Exhibit Rooms in Rockefeller Center, recently stated that this season is not a revolutionary one in fashions; but that it has one important message to deliver—the wisdom of buying fewer clothes, selecting them more carefully for longer wear, and paying prices commensurate with the best styling.

It is the cost of returning elegance. Those "little dresses," of which one had a variety, are no longer good form. Even the simplest dress today is important looking. In the first place, its material is rich and perhaps the creation of a member of the haute couture. In the second place, its lines are so austere that they must be perfectly modeled. In the third place, against this basic severity, details and trimmings assume a prominence which lays upon them an obligation to be not only perfect, but delightful and often surprising.

Illuminating the Dark Hours

Miss Howard discussed evening fashions first, because, she said, changes were usually first seen in the formal mode. The materials are velvets of every description, including in that large category the new "hedgehog" velvet from Worth, so woven with spines of white against black as to resemble that prickly animal; shiny satins which do not include many cirés; moiré (which has gone youthful); all-silk, one-color brocades; silks into which spangles are woven; and lamé, that glory of the French looms. This material, however, has been somewhat sobered and is presented without pattern except for the accidental ones caused by the glinting of the metal threads. Net and chiffon are not interesting the couturier; and lace has become a staple, "Worn," Miss Howard stated, "but not talked about."

She noted the disappearance of frills and ruffles and the resurgence of the pencil silhouette, which tends to burst out of bounds below the knees in ruffles; or, waiting for the hem, to expand in flanges, pleats, slits or fishtails. Mainbocher has placed a circular ruffle below the knee allowing it to cascade slightly on each side and scooping it out in front to release feet and ankles. Augustabernard sponsors the return to trains.

The interest which attaches at present to the backs of frocks has been exploited by Patou, who says his fronts are mere "coverage." To turn your back on society in a Patou dress is to offer it all that is most enchanting in style points.

Necks remain high in front and low in the back. Chanel, however, does justice to beautiful shoulders by lifting them out of a deep circular décolletage. Sleeves may be absent, long or of elbow length. And for those who dislike a décolletage, a new mode is offered of Florentine Renaissance flavor, with high neck and long sleeves, developed in rich dark velvets.

Occasionally there occurs a concession to the hourglass figure in the form of a basque or a peplum. Miss Howard, however, sees in this new interest in hips a revolt against the exaggerated shoulder of yesteryear rather than a definite prophecy of a new silhouette.

Scarfs are going out, but occasionally by power of an amazing design, the idea returns for an instant in sublimated form. Feathers are the favorite trimming, but they must be aristocrats—no barnyard interlopers allowed. Ostrich, osprey and paradise (in the United States an imitation of it) and the triumvirate. Arabesques of ostrich, sometimes glycerined, are chic. Schiaparelli ribbons of plush and grosgrain are important. That one woven of tan and pale blue is a special favorite. And she has another the design in which is Schiaparelli's name woven in Chinese characters.

Miss Howard notes an ecclesiastical line in evening wraps. One may look either like a choir boy or like a bishop, according to one's ambition. One fears for the integrity of the illusion, however, when one hears of sumptuous materials and trimmings.

Everything Under the Sun

The suit has become a dressmaker affair, with a three-quarter fitted coat. For afternoon smooth wools, broadcloth, duvetyn and velvet are used. The sleeves may have considerable detail or they may be made of fur. In the latter case, fur should not appear elsewhere. In the case of collars, capes and fur boas, the pieces are detachable. The tendency of the cape is to shrug the shoulders rather than to expand them. A larger variety of furs is used than has been the case for some seasons. Alaska seal, beaver, nutria, Persian lamb, wolverine, some lapin and a diminishing amount of monkey were reported. And then there is a shaggy silk which looks like fur and is used in the same way.

Rough and hairy wools and hard, two-tone tweeds are the all-day suit mode. Such coats are belted and a bright ascot may vivify the neck.

Velvet blouses predominate for the afternoon, and satins and novelty weaves for less formal wear. They should be brighter than the suit.

The separate dress and the all-day coat are a logical expression of the dogma of buying a few things well and carefully.

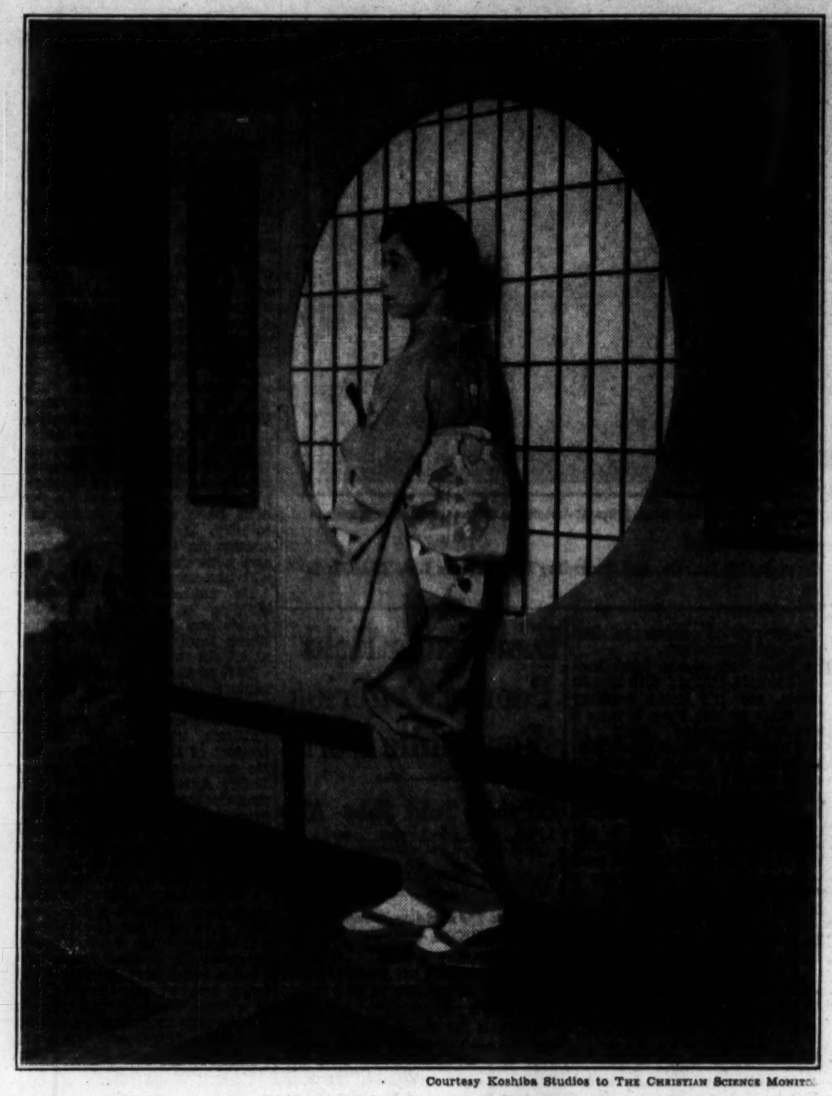
The frock for afternoon makes use of a new corrugated synthetic silk which looks like the under side of a mushroom, ottoman silk, cross-stitch prints, and, of course, many other fabrics. The all-day dress may choose a rough, ribbed, or diagonal wool, or a new jersey woven with cellophane. On the whole, however, jersey is going out, except in a striped version for trimming. The door has almost closed on thin wool crêpes.

In both types of dress the tendency to stress the back becomes apparent. One favorite mode is to make the back of the bodice portion of stripes which appear nowhere else; another is to button the frock straight down the back.

Lingerie has yielded place to velvet, lamé, moiré, and fur worked up into similar gadgets to feminize the neck and cuffs.

Among the colors which prevail around the entire clock dial are bordeaux (a brown-red), burgundy (a purple-red), prunella, blackberry, dark gray and black. Less white is in evidence.

Miss Howard finds that as yet the Chinese influence is not obvious in the French collections, though occasionally it makes a veiled appearance.



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The Baroness Ishimoto, Who Is Visiting the United States, Is Said to Be the First Japanese Woman to Ear Her Tour by Lecturing and Writing as She Goes Along.

Business Girls in Japan

Baroness Ishimoto, Visiting America, Discusses Them

By ELIZABETH HUSSONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HAD I daughters growing up in Japan instead of sons," declared the Baroness Ishimoto, while in the United States on a lecture tour, "I would never consent that they receive the sort of education which I was given.

"I was educated at the School for Peeresses; and I was taught to bow, to arrange flowers, to play music, to make poems, and to write with India ink and brush. I was trained solely to be a wife. But it is imperative now that our girls be given the kind of instruction which will fit them to be self-supporting and to take their places in the new Japan which is rising around them."

The Baroness Ishimoto is said to be the first Japanese woman to earn her extensive American tour by lecturing and writing as she goes along.

Deeply interested in her people, the Baroness after her marriage with the son of Baron Sinroku Ishimoto, Japan's minister of war during the Russo-Japanese struggle, went with her husband to live in the coal fields of Japan. Here they stayed for three years, living on his salary, and studying the needs of their people. Having concluded that Japan's greatest problem is her overpopulation, Baroness Ishimoto is now advocating that her country control its birth rate, rather than reach out for new land.

Many Girls Have Jobs

"There is still prejudice aplenty in my country against higher education for women," the Baroness explained, "but as the struggle for livelihood becomes keener more and more people are beginning to see the working girl is an asset to any family.

When the college girls receive their graduation certificates (only five or six women in Japan have completed the government school requirements for a college degree) the majority of them set out to look for jobs.

A few of the girls whose families are very wealthy continue their education with two years at Miss Tauda's college where they learn English and prepare themselves to go to America for further study. (Miss Tauda's college was destroyed by fire in the 1921 earthquake and was rebuilt through the generosity of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and other American women.)

Quite a few college girls teach. Others have qualified as medical doctors. But none of them are allowed to enter the legal profession. (There is a bill up now to permit women to practice law. Indeed, it comes up in the Diet every year, and every year, so far, has been defeated.) Nor will any of them attempt obtaining a foothold in business, the Baroness said, for all of the well-paid jobs at present go to men.

These Japanese college girls who have gone out into the world do not lease their own apartments and drive their own cars as do many of the American business girls, but they have money for books and clothes and theaters and resturants. Many of them hope to save a sufficient amount for a visit to America.

Privileges Yet to Win

When they begin to look around at the world in which they are to make their own living, most of the Japanese girls conclude that they have all the obligations of citizenship with very few of the corresponding rights. Should they become successful and obtain increases in salary, they will soon be paying an income tax. But they are not allowed the vote. True, many of them join the suffrage clubs; but so far these clubs are still concerned, perforce, with agitation.

Should one of these young women find it necessary to go to court, she would be obliged to have either her father or her agent appear for her. If, in the course of the years, any one of these girls is so fortunate as to save money and purchase real estate and make investments, she will have sole authority over these, unless she marries. Of course, should she be sufficiently far-sighted, she will, prior to her marriage, make a provision enabling her to control her own property after marriage. Otherwise it will pass into the hands of the head of the family into which she marries.

And if any of the girls carry out the long-cherished plan of a visit to America, they will be compelled first to obtain the consent of their fathers, and if they are married, of their husbands as well. The fact that the woman has herself earned the money for her trip will not change this regulation.

"I, myself," Baroness Ishimoto said, "was obliged to obtain the consent of my husband and father before I could leave Japan. And I am making all of the money for my trip as I go along."

And, finally, when these girls marry and have children, in every question relative to the children's welfare, the father will have the final say-so.

Interested in Factories

Most of these college women soon become vitally interested in the millions of women who work in the factories whose smoky chimneys now dot the land of lacquer and bamboo trees. These women are working for 15 cents a day and even less and, except in certain kinds of factories, there are no minimum wage or hour requirements.

This combination of an industrial machine civilization with cheap labor makes it possible for Japan to undersell the world. But the Japanese who love their country know that this ability is bought at a terrific cost to Japanese women.

These college girls conclude that Japan's biggest problem is her overpopulation; but instead of advocating that she enlarge her territory, they, like Baroness Ishimoto, are beginning to advocate birth control.

Money for Good Times

The fortunate young college-trained women of Japan who secure good jobs are able to have many enjoyments with the money they earn. They all flock to the American movies. They like popular music—even the latest American jazz. And they seek out the American tea rooms, where they can try the strange and fascinating new ice desserts.

Quite a lot of their money goes for books, because Japanese girls are great readers. Most of them, the Baroness says, have read the translations of Sinclair Lewis, H. G. Wells and Erich Remarque.

They consult the woman's page of the Nichinichi, a Toyko newspaper, for the latest way of doing the hair. Practically all of the girls wear their beautiful hair bobbed and many of them have permanents. For their permanents they seek out those beauty shops where the proprietor has studied beauty culture abroad. The fashion for scarlet finger nails has not taken hold in Japan. And not many of the girls smoke.

In the cities these business girls of the Far East are likely to wear western clothes. On the woman's page of the Nichinichi the girls find the latest fashions from the western world. Unless preserved by some specially organized "movement" the charming Japanese kimono is likely to disappear.

I asked Baroness Ishimoto whether or not it is difficult to persuade the "honorable parents" of Japan to allow a daughter to go to college. She said that it usually was not easy, not merely because of prejudice, but also because the families felt that the education money should be spent on the sons.

Most of the Japanese girls have found that the most strategic question in their go-to-college-argument is the question, "Would it not be well for me to qualify to support myself?"

Qualifying for Self-Support

And the parents cannot but admit that it would be well. The anxiety and strain from economic disorders is beginning to be felt now by the upper middle classes. Life in Japan is not easy. And more and more parents have come to be persuaded that the kindest thing they could do for the little daughter of the house would be to prepare her to be self-supporting. She might even later be in a position to contribute to the family.

Tuitions in women's colleges are not high in Japan. At some of the private institutions the tuition for one year will not exceed 250 yen, or about $125. Most of the girls go to these private colleges, for while hundreds of government institutions are maintained for boys, there are but three in the whole country for girls.

Many young women enter medical colleges and medicine is considered one of the most remunerative professions open to women in Japan, some women doctors being so prosperous as to own their own hospitals and drive their own cars. But the medical colleges are very crowded and entrance examinations are stiff.

More Than a Knife

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

That essential item of one's equipment, the pocket-knife, has been called upon to perform many and various duties in its time. It is now, for residents of the British Isles, extending its scope still further.

If you are a golfer, you carry a small, flat "Golfer's Knife," which combines a blade, a pencil and a miniature scoring tablet. If you are a cruiser, you carry a "Cruising Knife," which has in addition to the steel blade, a silver blade, a pair of nut-crackers and a nut pick.

A "Perpetual Calendar Knife" is a useful companion on all occasions, especially when traveling. This neat little device contains, besides a blade and a pencil, an adjustable calendar set into the face of the flat portion.

There are a few people who have been known to leave their Yale keys at home when walking abroad, but who always keep a knife in their pockets. In order to simplify matters, a knife which carries a pencil and a Yale key has been invented, the key, which is specially cut to fit the lock, springing open in the same way as the blade. Yale key ornaments are also being shown, the key closing into a delicately chased gold or silver case, which adds to the fitments of the daintiest evening bag, or may be attached to a chain and worn as an ornament.

Six Shoe Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

There are at least six major style developments this autumn, we are told by those who know. First of all is the trend toward oxfords and oxford lines. This means that shoes are getting higher, for seven eyelets mark the newest models. It concerns also pumps, whose height is greatly increased both at the front and at the sides, where it is compensated for by a graceful curve. The new high last invades all hours of the day and evening, except those spent in the ballroom. A striking expression of it is an Oxford made of black satin, which is correct for all street and semiformal wear. Second, the round toe is another important style point. It is not confined to serviceable shoes, but is conspicuous also in dancing models. Third, the cut of all types of shoes is distinctly tailored. Fourth, applied trimmings and contrasts in leather and color have supplanted cut-outs. Stitching, "lacing," by which is meant over-hand stitching, asymmetrical effects and tailored bows are to the fore. Fifth, suède—which is a shaved leather; pebbly skins; a new reptile, boa constrictor (which is blue-gray and marked off in small squares); and the old reptiles, will be much used. Sixth, eel-gray is the color of the moment. It is developed chiefly in suède, and is worn correctly with blue, brown, gray and even black. The shades or tones of all the staple colors will be popular.

Lazy Devil's Food Cake

Sift together
1½ cups flour
1 cup sugar
½ cup powdered chocolate
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda and
1 teaspoon salt. Add to dry ingredients
⅓ cup cooking oil
1 cup sour milk
1 egg
Vanilla. Beat all together well and bake in either layers or loaf. Cover with the following frosting:

Chocolate Frosting

Cook to boiling point
4 squares bitter chocolate cut into bits
1 cup sugar
1½ cups milk. Add
3 tablespoons cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Add
1½ tablespoons butter and
1½ teaspoons vanilla. Cool and spread.

Stripes continue popular and with a tendency towards greater importance for fall. Tie and shirting silks are used for active sports, the most popular model being the regulation shirtwaist dress. The tennis dress in this fabric is often topped with polka-dot foulard shoulder ties, and belt.

More Home Programs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS column on Aug. 30 we gave some suggestions for programs for the department of the American home in clubs. These programs were planned for the months of October and November. We promised to continue them in this issue of the Monitor.

There are so many interesting ways of conducting programs for mothers and home makers during the holiday season that December programs offers a problem of elimination rather than of substitution.

The keynote of a discussion at this time might very well be "Tranquility." It is a season of home coming. Mothers are looking forward eagerly to the time when college students will return to the home table and fireside. A sense of hurry, of confusion and anxious serving can so easily creep into one's consciousness, and mar the occasion, that one needs to be doubly fortified against it.

* * *

A brief study of the home-cafeteria method of serving some meals may help to divide labor and multiply pleasure. The custom of arranging, on a serving table, a few breakfast dishes which can be easily kept warm, and allowing each guest to serve himself when and how he pleases is sometimes the solution of the question of how a hostess is to have a palatable morning meal ready for several people who may be rising at different hours, and may, at the same time, go undisturbedly about her other household affairs.

But eating is not to be the chief concern of the holidays. Mental food is the sustenance which will carry our loved ones through days of separation, and will smooth rough pathways and solve vexing problems. The "hours that come between"; hours around the fire when "the lights are out and gone are all the guests," will be the hours when we build precious memories. Make room for them.

* * *

And hours of fun will be part of the holiday cheer. Send 35 cents to the Playground and Recreation Association of America at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for "The Christmas Book," and you will receive in that little book directions for conducting all sorts of parties, old English revels, plays, pageants and carnivals. Union song services and descriptions of how various communities have celebrated the holidays are included in this valuable publication.

A little history of carol singing would be an interesting paper for some member of a study group to prepare. It will take the members back to England of the sixteenth century and will draw on much of beauty and historical interest.

If there is time let some member take the group on an imaginary visit to a German village where glass blowers work all winter in their tiny houses, and all summer in the little square fenced yards, blowing Christmas tree bubbles. We are told that every child in some villages is able, by the time he is 10 years of age, to dip a pipe in the thick sirup of glass, bring it out, turn it swiftly, blow off the beautiful eggshell, and snap it with deft fingers. It will be interesting for the members to visualize the procession of two-wheeled carts jogging all day, all the year, to where the huge, seemingly endless trains of cartons are packed to be sent to freight boats, and thus to America.

About 40 years ago, one Christmas eve, a single candle sparkled from a third story window in a young man's bedroom on Beacon Hill in Boston. That little candle inspired a neighborhood, and then a whole district, until the candles of Beacon Hill now engage happy, admiring, caroling throngs every Christmas eve. Thereby is a lesson. "How far that little candle throws its beams."

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have been approved for
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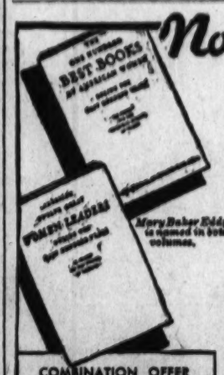
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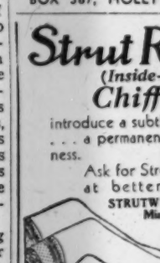
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The Home Forum

Remembered England

IT IS a strange thing, certainly, and one not wholly accountable, that my thoughts should go wandering out of this Connecticut in these golden days of September. What better place on earth could they find to linger in, I ask myself, than this little company of rounded hills all dimmed and silvered by the haze of early autumn? Have they not seen the maple leaves already turning crimson, and the armies of the goldenrod and aster marching up the lanes? Do they not know that there are fringed gentians yet to come?

There is no better place than this on earth, I am persuaded; and if my thoughts are roaming far away this morning, it can only be for the good reason that beauty recalls other beauty and sets us to making comparisons. The near recalls the far and the present brings back the past, not in order that we may set up invidious distinctions or determine gradations of value; but so that we may criticize, understand, and see more clearly both the far and the near. This New England scene before me grows fairer moment by moment, as I build up behind it the remembered picture of the England that has always been old.

There, as here, this is the gold season of harvest-home; and vividly do I remember what that means! All through the southern shires and far up into the eastern counties the wheat and oats and barley—all the grains that the English call "corn"—are standing ripe now in the little fields, or are shrinking before the reapers into ever smaller and smaller quadrangles, or else have been already gathered into stooks. The beauty of these ripe grains, and especially of the wheat, goes beyond imagining. One must see it, or else remember, in order to know how gold can marry crimson and the two hues become one. Certainly no American who has never seen any but our western wholesale and highly mechanized agriculture can imagine the charm of those tiny grain fields in which every inch is used every year, and used with deep understanding affection. Machines, to be sure, have long been at work in these fields, but they do not dominate the scene. Even today men and nature coöperate there from the time of sowing to harvest-home, and the result of their joint labor is fairer to the eye than anything that machines alone can produce. Every stem and blade and ear, every furrow and clod, looks as though it had been handled tenderly. For my part, I have never been able to understand how the people of the corn counties can find time or the interest for gardening when they have their fields to tend and to admire.

* * *

On the Downs, sweeping up in their long wavering lines from the grain fields, there are the great flocks of sheep, each with its meditative shepherd and its darting dog, either moving all together like a fallen cloud or else resting in the peace of noon. I have watched the flocks many a morning from the summits near Wayland Smith's Cave and from White Horse Hill, when the shepherd and his dog looked to me no larger than gnats against the gray of the flock. They wander beneath a tremendous sky in an uplifted landscape which has changed not at all since the Romans came to Britain. With the ancient barrows and dewponds and cromlechs round them, they move in a world of mystery upon which time does not intrude. All the way from Sussex into Devon, and along the North Downs from Berkshire into Somerset, the cry of the flocks goes up by night and day, and the shepherd's ancient and lonely craft is plied in this twentieth century as it was in the time of Chaucer, of Alfred, and of Boadicea.

Always I find it hard to leave the Downs, whenever I find myself among them either in fact or fancy, for there is a peculiar charm in those vast chalk hills that is not to be found elsewhere in the world. Nowhere else is such a crisp and springing turf, that seems to renew one's strength at every step so that a man may walk thirty miles in a day there as easily as he can walk five on a pavement. And there is a special delight, to a few persons at any rate, in walking on a two-hundred-mile pathway that was first beaten out by the bare feet of prehistoric men—no one knows when or how or why. There is a cool delight in the groves of beech that crown the summits along this pathway, and in the mysterious dewponds and enormous earthworks that still keep their secrets of old time.

At Chichester I see the great bell-tower beside the Cathedral, remembering how I rang the curfew there one summer evening years ago. At Winchester I pause above Saint Catherine's Hill, where the ancient earthworks are now being explored and where John Keats found the air worth a shilling a pint. At Salisbury near Stonehenge, I see again one of the fairest buildings on earth. Circling back into Hampshire, I visit the hamlet of Selborne where Gilbert White wrote his *Natural History;* and, not far beyond, the little cottage from which came the novels of Jane Austen. Then on into Wiltshire I go rejoicing, for here are the Downs again, and Devizes and Avebury Circle and the country of Richard Jefferies. From Swindon into Gloucestershire is only a summer day's ramble, so that very soon I have entered the tumbled country of the Cotswolds and have taken the road that runs up from Fairford to Bibury-in-the-Wold. And, when at last I stand on the old stone bridge at Bibury and see once more the great trout that poise and dart below in the chalky waters of the Coine, then I know that I have found the heart of England—the spot that is, for me at least, the radiating center of its beauty and its power.

* * *

When I ask myself whether it seems probable that Connecticut, or that America as a whole, will ever produce one village so beautiful as Bibury, my patriotism is put to a severe test. But, first of all, I see that we must be given much more time than we have yet had if we are to succeed in such an effort, for time is almost the essence of little towns, and Bibury is the product of at least a thousand years. Moreover, we must learn to be quiet, as I think Bibury has always been. In one way or another, we must learn to put machines in their subordinate place and to use once more the simple tools that men used in making Bibury. We must realize that beauty is not a separate thing, to be won by a separate effort, but that it is the bloom that comes as naturally as color to the rose upon all work that is done with complete honesty and self-forgetfulness. The little stone houses of Bibury were not built for private gain. They were built by local craftsmen, out of local materials, for friends and neighbors to dwell in. Give us like conditions and plenty of time, and we may yet do as well.

Yet, of course, America will never make a village at all like Bibury, nor should we wish her to. It is the beauty of that Cotswold town that it fits so exactly into its place, and clings as closely to that English earth as a lichen to a stone. American villages have their own different climate, government, and social conditions to meet, and their beauty must also be that of harmonious fitness. We should not even advance toward our different goal by imitation of any foreign model. All that Bibury can teach us, or the English grain fields or the towers and spires of England, is a mood, a method of working, a simplicity and intensity of purpose, which has always produced beauty.

There seem to be three different ways in which such excursions in thought as this of mine may be conducted, each of them leading to a different result or goal. In one, the comparison of distant lands with our own is made with a constant feeling of pride and self-sufficiency, and this ends, of course, in the patriotism which is hardly distinguishable from vainglory and conceit. In another, a little knowledge of foreign things supplants all affection for the domestic, so that one becomes as it were an inverted patriot—surely the least desirable of all kinds. But, in the third method of looking abroad, one does not for an instant lose his affection for the homeland in finding elsewhere many things to praise, many things that grip the heart. On the contrary, he sees more deeply into the things of home, and he holds them all the dearer, because he has compared them with things far and strange. So it is, at any rate, that my thoughts return now to this company of rounded hills here in my Connecticut, where the maple leaves are turning and the asters and goldenrod are tossing in the September breeze. As yet we have no village such as Bibury-in-the-Wold, but then not even Bibury has goldenrod and wild asters. Fringed gentians do not grow in the English corn.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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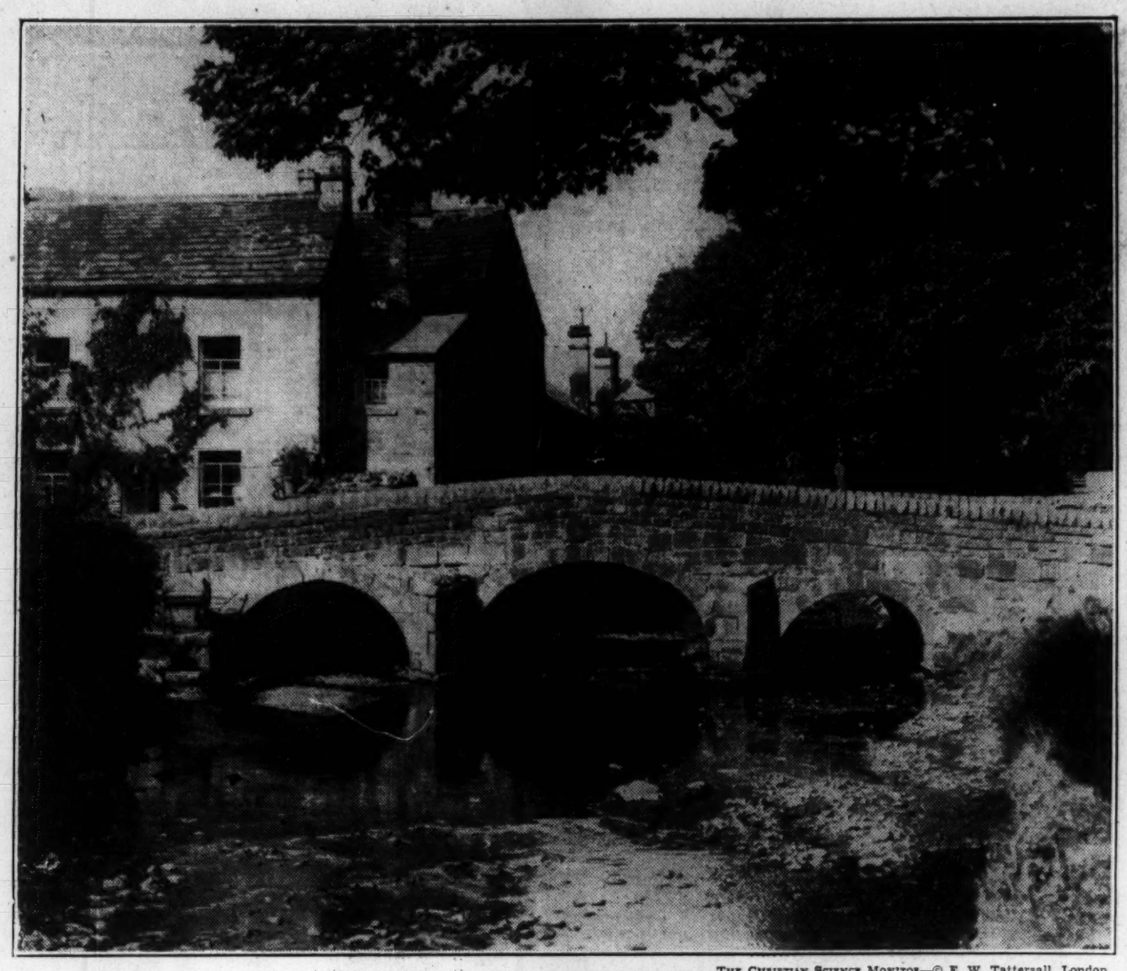

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A Bit of Old Baslow, Near Chatsworth, Derbyshire, England

September in Australia

Grey winter hath gone like a wearisome guest,
And, behold, for repayment,
September comes in with the wind of the west,
And the spring in her raiment!
The ways of the frost have been filled of the flowers,
While the forest discovers
Wild wings, with the halo of hyaline hours,
And the music of lovers.

September, the maid with the swift, silver feet,
She glides, and she graces
The valleys of coolness, the slopes of the heat,
With her blossomy traces.
Sweet month, with a mouth that is made of a rose,
She lightens and lingers
In spots where the harp of the evening glows,
Attuned by her fingers. . . .

The west, when it blows at the fall of the moon,
And beats on the beaches,
Is filled with a tender and tremulous tune
That touches and teaches;
The stories of Youth, of the burden of Time,
And the death of devotion,
Come back with the wind, and are themes of the rhyme
In the waves of the ocean. . . .

High places that knew of the gold and the white
On the forehead of morning,
Now darken and quake, and the steps of the Night
Are heavy with warning!
Her voice in the distance is lofty and loud,
Through its echoing gorges;
She hath hidden her eyes in a mantle of cloud,
And her feet in the surges!

Oh, season of changes, of shadow and shine,
September the splendid!
My song hath no music to mingle with thine,
And its burden is ended;
But thou, being born of the winds and the sun,
By mountain, by river,
May lighten and listen, and loiter and run,
With thy voices forever.

—HENRY CLARENCE KENDALL, in "Leaves from Australian Forests."

A Visit to Joseph Conrad

I only saw Conrad once. I lunched and spent the afternoon with him one spring day two years before his death. The orchards of Kent were in blossom, the poles of its hop-fields bare when the train took me down to Canterbury. It was a drive of some miles from there to his new home—a large, airy, Georgian rectory, a few strides from its church—one of those short, heavy-towered little country churches which lie like great grey dogs about the fields and among the trees of England. His face was already familiar to me, though he was among the least photographed, least paragraphed of celebrities—for, once seen, his photograph was not easy to forget. The length of his head from chin to crown struck me, and this was accentuated by a pointed, greyish beard, which a backward carriage of his head on high shoulders projected forwards. Black eyebrows, hooked nose, hunched shoulders gave him a more hawk-like look than even his photograph had suggested. . . . He was very much the foreign gentleman. He evidently expected others not only to respect his dignity (that went without saying) but their own. I surmised that, like his own people, the Poles, and like the Irish, he might be lavish in compliment, but that anyone would be a fool who did not divine that his delicious generosity of praise might hide reserves of caustic severity. Following the sea had not left a trace of bluffness in his manner. His talk was that of a man who cares for what is delicate, extreme and honourable in human nature—and for the art of prose. . . .

Conrad's relation towards the public was more dignified than that of most of the eminent novelists. He did not volunteer opinions on subjects on which his view was of no value; he was also scrupulous in speaking only about those sides of art which he understood, showing thus a respect for art itself, which appears to be rare. Possibly his early training in the merchant service taught him the difference in value between, say, the mate's views on navigation and those of the intelligent passenger. He seldom parted with his signature in any cause, and he respected his own craft so sincerely that he did not think it necessary for his manhood publicly to express strong views on the problems of London traffic, diet, or foreign exchanges. He modestly supposed that there were others who, compared with him, might be as well up in these matters as he knew himself to be in regard to story-telling and prose; and he seems to have held that an artist's work is so important that it ought to absorb him. — DESMOND MACCARTHY, in "Portraits." (London: Putnam. New York: Macmillan.)

THIS beautiful old bridge at Baslow, Derbyshire, unpretentious and simple, is only a few hundred yards from Chatsworth House, one of the grandest and most magnificent of the "stately homes of England." Not very far away is Haddon Hall, from which Dorothy Vernon is supposed to have made her famous elopement, and at Castleton is that Peveril Castle which Sir Walter Scott made the principal scene of *Peveril of the Peak.* This bridge, therefore, has distinguished neighbors.

The span of this bridge at Baslow is of small proportions. This fact is its certificate of antiquity. Occasionally bridges carry some mark of inscription indicating the date of their erection, but generally their length of existence can most easily be told by their width of span. As freedom has slowly broadened, so has the span of bridges slowly widened, from precedent to precedent. In Great Britain the common span in the thirteenth century was roughly twenty-five feet, the span of Old London Bridge. Gradually the span grew larger and larger until, in the eighteenth century, it reached about seventy-five feet. Since then its growth has continued at an ever-accelerating speed.

The atmosphere of Chatsworth is different from that of this old bridge, to which it is geographically so near. Chatsworth is one of the most superb dwelling places in Great Britain, and is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The park in which the house stands is more than eleven miles in circuit. Opposite the house, and on the other side of the river, is the model village of Edensor, which was built by the sixth Duke. In the parish church is a tablet to John Beaton, confidential servant to Mary, Queen of Scots, who was for some time imprisoned at Chatsworth. The present house was begun by the first Duke of Devonshire in 1688. It was in this part of the country, though in a somewhat less regal area, that there lived the heroine of Wordsworth's poem:

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove.

Paris in the Rain

The specter of coming winter loomed gray through the late autumn drizzle. Everywhere Paris was settling down for the season. The little frivolous chairs and tables of the outdoor cafés still clung to the sidewalks; but only a few loiterers remained at each of them, ordering hot drinks and tucking their cold toes under their chairs. It was as if the gay, leisurely city of the broad warm streets had changed over night to severity, reproaching those few who still held unbelievingly to the light tradition.

Out of the mechanical rigidity of Paris when it is cold, however, there came a certain metallic rhythm not without its charm. Paris, for once in the year, seemed busy—busy with the preoccupation of a smooth machine. There is a fascination in watching its intricate sliding and turning and shifting, out of tourist season—a detached absorption that makes the stranger feel like a small boy peering undetected into the vast teeming interior of a factory.

Coming out of a matinée at the Châtelet theater, brittle with the poster-like gayety of a light opera, I found the streets dark and wet. There is always a sensation of dismay awaiting the afternoon theatergoer, who, emerging, finds that the day has eluded him while he has been in the artificial world within. And if he happens to be alone in a foreign city, there is a heightened nostalgia to the wistful hour between five and six, when fires are flitting and warm meals are cooking in a million homes not his own. Thus, as I shivered in the wet twilight, I felt a keen aloneness. All of Paris was pushing and elbowing its way home. All of Paris was in a hurry, except me.

The silhouette of Nôtre Dame leaned dull and mammoth on the fading sky. Ahead, around the corner, the Seine glided dark and smooth between twin rows of lights. Buses, taxis, private cars, trolleys, endless pedestrians slipped and skidded at the crossings; the circled golden puddles on the pavement held the jagged shadows of each of them for a moment, shone briefly, and received the moving shadow of the next. The mist made the street lights fuzzy, and the blaze of electric signs tore through it as if it were something tactile. Horns, brakes, tires, engines, voices slammed and shrieked with a jagged loudness.

I strolled down a bright wet street to the river. I would walk along beside it, I thought, until it swung near the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées. Then perhaps I would not be in the way of all these people scurrying to their stiff French sitting rooms and the evening *pot au feu;* I would wander by the quiet river, in the quiet rain.

Along the balustrade a few figures were leaning, staring out over the unrippled water. They, too, were unhurried. And in the little bookstalls the few vendors who had not gone home had pushed their books well back under canvas, out of the way of the drip. A wisp of the leisurely, unmetallic Paris seemed to linger here in the damp dusk. It was reassuring.

Then I saw, standing at a corner, a thick dark figure picturesquely dowdy under the dulled street light: an old woman selling violets out of a basket. The first violets of the season. They nestled in little bunches against the curve of wicker, dewily enjoying the diffused rain. I splashed toward the old *vendeuse.* Glad of an excuse for speaking to someone, I greeted her eagerly in my bad French, asked the price of a nosegay of her flowers—although, had it been as high as ten francs, I would rashly have paid. She answered me in a surly voice, too thick for my anglicized ear. However, I bought the violets and walked heavily away, feeling more alone than ever.

My footsteps through the spangled puddles beat with a squashing rhythm above the clatter and blare of the traffic at my back. A small boat swung silently on the black water. The night was wet and fresh on my cheeks, and across the river the lights of the city climbed into the rain. I lifted the round knot of violets, breathing the faint ecstatic scent of the woods and the earth in spring. My sodden spirits lifted with a thin new courage as I walked along.

After all—I was in Paris. In my hand was a bunch of violets, the first of the season. And—a lovely thing anywhere in the world—I was walking softly in the rain.

M. M. M.

Modern Vikings

The Danes of today may have taken to golf, but something of the Viking spirit survives in them: a marked wanderlust, the old longing to see and try their fortune in lands beyond the seven seas. As of old they make conquests, modern conquests: they are almost unrivalled as explorers, settlers, and colonizers; they are counted amongst the world's best sailors; they are professors and students at many a university in the Old World and the New; while as for their capabilities as engineers—there are five hundred Danish engineers engaged in work in almost every corner of the globe. . . .

That the wanderlust manifests itself in all classes of the population is shown by the vast number of artisans and craftsmen who, their apprenticeship ended, pack their knapsacks and wander out, in search of adventure or work or increased knowledge, into the world, forming an interesting kind of international brotherhood with peculiar rites and rules. . . . But however far afield they wander, however long they remain in foreign parts, one thing the Danes do not forget, their love of the old country. Every year many hundreds of them—modern Vikings as much liked as the old Vikings were feared—make a pilgrimage to the land of their birth. . . .

Love of the soil is a marked quality of Denmark's greatest poets, generations of whom have sung the praises of their land with a subtlety and sincerity which give to their homage an alluring intimacy that is almost impossible to describe. I think the Danish language must be peculiarly amenable to their craft; there seems so often to be a pregnant yet simple word, full of color and shade, which one would not meet with in the workaday world. . . . The rye and the wheat, the oats and the barley, the clover field, the highway and the roadside, the old stone dike with its modest flowers, the barrow with its prehistoric gray cairn, the placid, noiseless stream wandering leisurely between banks fringed with yellow Marsh Marigolds, the changing seasons, the unstable moods of the sky—all have been translated into word pictures in verse or prose: poetic pictures—stemningsfulde.

Now, stemningsfuld, a very expressive Danish word for which there is no English equivalent, conveys the feeling created by a composer or poet who has achieved his end, or by an actor who has interpreted his part in the right spirit; it expresses the mood of the hour, the atmosphere of a place—a sunset, the depth of a forest, the sea; you would talk of a stemningsfuld song or picture, performance or festive gathering, or scene in nature. And the Danes are careful to lay stress on the "right" Stemning. There are other equally pregnant Danish words for which no fully corresponding English word or quality exists. There is, for instance, jaevn which stands for a certain unpretentious straightforwardness, but one not without geniality—a natural dislike of show. The word is applicable to peasant and King alike; it does not in the least exclude or clash with culture and is foreign to all social snobbishness. — GEORG BROCHNER, in "A Wayfarer in Denmark." (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, 1932.)

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

Salutary Overturning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THINKING men and women see in our present time indications of a tremendous change in world thought. In the main, there are three points of view held by mankind: the first is, that present world conditions are leading to a breaking down of civilization; the second, that present world conditions are in such a state of conflict that the outcome is doubtful; the third, that present world conditions are an indication of a moral upheaval, the outcome of which is certain—the triumph of righteousness and good over evil.

Christian Science brings to mankind a comforting and healing message because it not only explains the influences which lie behind present world affairs, but also shows how they may be overcome, yea, healed in the manner of Christ Jesus.

The weighty problems of today are mental. The difficulties to be overcome are the direct result of conflicting mental states on the part of various world groups. Jesus described this situation when he said, "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom." Are not these mental states traditional concepts of government, with their accompanying development along the lines of industry, business, culture? These are all mental states, molded into grooves of collective thought.

But why, one may ask, does there appear to be such unusual world-wide disturbance today? And, if it is true that mental states underlie the outward manifestation, why was not a similar disturbance always taking place? The answer to these questions is that since the beginning of time there has been conflict between right and wrong, and this must continue until right is triumphant over all that is wrong. The revelation of Christian Science in our time exposes error as unreal, and makes inevitable its eventual destruction.

Mary Baker Eddy defines as follows the term "chemicalization," as used in Christian Science (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 401): "What I term *chemicalization* is the upheaval produced when immortal Truth is destroying erroneous mortal belief. Mental chemicalization brings sin and sickness to the surface, forcing impurities to pass away, as is the case with a fermenting fluid."

The "impurities" mentioned in the above-quoted passage are the general false beliefs about God and man's relation to God. The truth about God is that He is good, the one and only cause, or divine Principle, infinite Mind, Spirit, Love. The divine Principle of all being is perfect. The divine Principle or Mind does not create evil or error, for God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." The absolute truth about man is that he is the image and likeness, the expression or reflection, of God. It was on these basic truths that Jesus founded Christianity and proved his healing ministry to be of divine origin. To the Master the overcoming of error was the process of eliminating from human thought the false beliefs about God and man, and establishing through the prayer of spiritual understanding the true idea of spiritual being.

Christian Science teaches us how to analyze our own individual beliefs, and also world beliefs. It explains the results of right and wrong thinking. Industry and commerce, for example, express much that is motivated by greed, selfish interest, and destructive competition. Excessive leisure may accept much that is based on inane amusement and unwholesome diversion. National government and international relationships may express much that is influenced by fear and domination. It is important for each one of us to discern between the true and the false and not to be influenced by the erroneous, even though by a large portion of humanity it be accepted as the true and good.

Wherever and whenever divine Truth begins to unfold to human consciousness there is an inevitable chemicalization; that is, a mental change. When the truth of the perfection of God and man is brought to bear upon any erroneous belief, the operation of the law of Truth demonstrates the omnipotence of God, good. The result is the immediate or ultimate elimination of the error.

Since God is good, and infinite, the activity of His law in uncovering and nullifying error can harm no one. It is always the resisting belief in the reality of error which makes for confusion or suffering. It is not the purpose of divine, omnipresent Love to cause error or its woe, but to take away all error and its seeming effects.

Christian Science is the revelation of divine Love to mankind. The Christian Science textbook presents the tender, loving message of God. It imparts the understanding which uplifts human thought and renders it receptive to the good which infinite Mind is pouring forth impartially upon all. A thorough study of this book awakens us to see that "now are we the sons of God." The dignity, inspiration, and grandeur of divine Truth are revealed in Science and Health. When one begins to understand this book, the true meaning of the Bible is correspondingly attained. Having gained some measure of the understanding of the truth about God and man, we are able to cope with world beliefs, not only in freeing ourselves from the illusions of error, but also in doing our part in helping others. This lessens the seeming struggle for the individual and helps to bring about "the healing of the nations" through "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

Dazzling Crests

The prospect of leaving Mexico City without even a glimpse of the snow-crowned volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, held severe disappointment. With the all too scant time of one's visit speeding away, and clouds still relentlessly hiding the famed summits on the horizon, hope was dwindling.

This revived when the steamship company's bulletin unexpectedly announced that a stevedores' strike at Vera Cruz would delay one's return sailing for two days. Welcome reprieve indeed; for there were so many more things to see in the fascinating city and environs, and perhaps among the yet-to-be-enjoyed would now be included the great peaks at last unhooded.

Then one noon, after delighting in the kaleidoscope of color and movement filling the plaza of Guadalupe village during a religious fiesta, and sparkling up to the very portals of the cathedral there, best-beloved of all the Mexican churches by the native Indian peoples, the visitor climbed the long spiral of stone stairs to the "Capilla del Cerrito," or Chapel of the Hill, built upon a rocky height above the other sacred edifices. Stopping to take breath near the summit, he was so held by the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene below that he forgot at first to scan the distant view.

But only for a few moments; for there far beyond, summoning the eyes with luster of their sun-reflecting snows against a horizon of clear turquoise, flashed the mighty Popocatepetl's pointed crater, and Ixtaccihuatl's long apex so like a recumbent figure as to have originated the volcano's name, meaning "woman in white." Their splendor how much enhanced by its long concealment! Surely the noblest mountain crests of the world scarcely present another such setting as this in the crystalline Mexican day, of dazzling whiteness above so much color of a sumptuously contrasting foreground.

E. W.

Desert Sundown

The sky is a great, brass caldron
From which bright color
And long, dripping strands of smoky cloud
Pour landward,
A great, brass caldron seething in flame
The charred embers of the hills beneath it
And round about the long, gray ashlands
Where burned-out shadows
Drift in black confusion on the wind.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Specialties Are Heavily Sold In Erratic Market

Pressure Is Afterward Less Severe But Tone Still Rather Uncertain

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The deflation of inflationary speculative enthusiasm gave security markets a bearish tinge today and many disheartened traders liquidated their holdings at sharp price recessions.

There was little actual news that might have accounted for a resumption of the downward swing which carried numerous stocks to their lowest levels of the last several weeks. Various brokers were inclined to attribute the fresh weakness of equities to growing uncertainties regarding monetary stabilization.

Grains were heavy and cotton easier. Other commodities were rather soft. Secondary bonds sagged but prime investment issues and United States Government securities were comparatively steady.

A quiet rally in late trading reduced early loses of 1 to around 4 points by about half.

Case and National Distillers almost canceled dips of 3 points or so, while recessions of 2 to 3 were about halved in U. S. Steel, New York Central, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, American Can and McIntyre Porcupine. Utilities were hesitant, even during the major selling.

Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

While banking circles were confident that some sort of clarification of the Government's fiscal policies might be expected from Washington at any time, market observers were not so certain that an administrative statement was imminent.

In some quarters it was felt that a currency stabilization decision would be postponed at least until after the conference with English representatives on war debts early next month. It was believed that the matter of pound-dollar stabilization might come up at this conference.

The recent depreciation of the dollar to below 64 cents in terms of gold, trade analysts point out, apparently has not resulted in any great stimulation of American exports. In August, it was recalled, the unfavorable trade balance of the United States amounted to some $24,000,000, which was contra-seasonal.

Among reasons advanced for this somewhat contradictory situation are that, under existing conditions, a large part of international business is of a necessitous character and relatively stable; that other currencies have accompanied the dollar on the down-hill push, and that tariffs and quotas in many cases have tended to offset the sharp declines in currency values.

High Grade Bonds Steady

Highest grade bonds held fairly stable in today's market, but more speculative issues, particularly in the rails, were inclined to heaviness in sympathy with shares.

U. S. Government issues were mostly higher, in response to renewed rumors in Wall Street that the Washington Administration would shortly place itself on record as favoring "sound" money. The Liberty 4th 4¼s, and the Treasury 3⅜s, 3⅛s and 3s rose substantial fractions.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch...	1%	1%	2½-6%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	39½c	39¼c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	¾@1	1½
90 days	½@ ¾	½@ ¾	1½
4 to 6 months	½@ ¾	¾@1	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ½	½@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	½@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	⅝	⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	½@ ⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	133s	133s 2d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 1/16d	18½d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	3	Helsingfors	5
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	6
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Prague	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Berlin	4	Rome	3½
Philadelphia	3	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	3
Athens	7½	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.71¾	$4.75½	$4.8665
Cables	4.72	4.75⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0594	.0600	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2124	.2142	.139
Italy—lira	.0802	.0808	.0526
Germany—mark	.3640	.3657	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1700	.1725	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0454	.0454	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2115	.2124	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0214	.0214	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0087	.0089	.129
Holland—florin	.6150	.6182	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2725	.2725	.1749
Norway—krone	.2380	.2380	.268
Poland—sloty	.1750	.1750	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0479	.0479	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0095	.0095	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1374	.1383	.193
Sweden—krona	.2453	.2432	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.1955	.3927	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0214	.0214	.0178
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3400	.3425	*
Shanghai—dol	.3050	.3075	*
India—rupee	.3562	.3575	.3650
Japan—yen	.2800	.2792	.4984
Java—florin	.6150	.61875⅛	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4800	.4800	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.55625	.55625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—del	.3885	.3925	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0835	.0835	.1196
Chile—peso	.0920	.0920	.12165
Peru—sol	.2125	.2125	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.73625	.73625	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9775	.976375	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2862	.2862	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Last Sept. 26
13⅝	3	..	Adams Express	2800	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
21½	7	1	Adams Millis	400	16¾	16	16½	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	1400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	5½	5	5	
11⅞	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	7½	7½	7½	7¾
113	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	6300	107½	104½	106½	109¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17300	26½	23	23½	25⅜
8	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	3800	4⅝	4	4	4⅜
21⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	9	8¼	8¾	9¼
30	13¼	..	Alleghany pf ww	300	8½	8½	8½	
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	110	19½	19½	19½	
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5600	136	133	134	136
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	123¼	123¼	123¼	
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	900	16¾	15½	15½	17⅛
24	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	14½	14½	14½	
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	200	6	6	6	6½
47	18½	2	Amerada	3400	42	38	38	42
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	26	25½	26	26½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	15½	14	14	15⅝
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	41½	41½	41½	51⅝
1⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	5400	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12¼
64	28¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	700	63	58	60	62½
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1300	30	30	30	30⅛
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	6100	89½	87	87⅝	90
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	8700	28½	26⅝	27⅛	28
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	43¼	43¼	43¾	46
51¼	24	3½	Am Chicle	200	46	46	46	46
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	13500	58	54½	55½	58¼
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
13	8½	..	Am European	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19¾	3½	..	Am & For Pow	5800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	9	9	9	20½
35⅜	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	13½	13½	13⅝	15
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	12	11¼	12	11½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	14⅝	14½	14⅝	15
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	8⅝	7¾	7¾	9
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	35½	35	35	38⅜
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	3200	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅜
3½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	5500	31½	28⅞	29¾	32
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	54	54	54	56
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	8400	17¾	16⅜	16⅞	18
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	300	70½	70½	70½	
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	25½	25½	25½	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
41⅜	9½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20
38	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	17
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	11300	13⅞	12⅝	13⅛	13⅞
31⅞	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	3700	19½	17⅞	18½	19
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	500	37½	36⅜	37	37
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	900	3	2⅝	3	3
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
53½	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	44200	44⅝	40½	40½	44⅛
87	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	82½	82	82	82
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	62⅜	60	60	
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	7300	21	20½	20½	21½
47⅞	8¼	2½	Am Stores	1200	8⅝	8	8	
71	27	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	61½	61½	61½	63
134⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	32900	122¾	120	120¼	122⅝
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	11	10½	10½	
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	60	20	20	20	21¼
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	6200	21	20	20½	21
35⅞	9½	1	Am W&E ct	500	19½	19½	19½	21⅝
80	25	6	Rm Wat Ipf	100	52	52	52	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	12
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	200	48½	47	47	51¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7	6¾	6¾	7½
22⅞	6	..	Anaconda Cop	12600	16⅞	16	16	16
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	11	11	11	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	700	22½	21⅞	22	23
9⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	600	6	5	5	6
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	8400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
7¾	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	55⅜	51⅜	51⅜	55½
20	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	300	4½	4	4	4¼
5¼	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	3⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	14¼	13¾	14⅛	15⅜
80½	29¾	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	58	55	535	59½
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	600	63	62	63	61
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	35⅞	32⅜	33¾	36⅜
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4500	27	25	25	27⅛
28¼	11⅛	..	Atlas Tack	1800	26½	26	26¼	27¼
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	11700	48	46¾	46⅝	47⅞
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	5⅛
16⅜	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6800	9¼	8½	8½	9⅛
—B—								
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	39200	13½	12¼	12⅜	12⅞
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	27	26¾	27	29⅛
39¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	27½	26¼	27	29¾
7⅜	2	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	34½
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	7900	9⅛	8⅜	8⅝	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	13	13	13	12⅛
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	
13½	3⅛	..	Belding Hem	900	9	9	9	9¼
96½	62½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	92¼	92¼	92¼	
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	2500	14½	13⅜	14	14½
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7200	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15⅜
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	500	26¾	26¼	26⅜	27⅛
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	12400	35⅝	32⅛	33	35¼
8⅝	2⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	56½
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	22½	22	23	25
10¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	800	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	40½	36½	37⅜	39½
37¾	18	1.60	Borden	4800	23½	22½	22½	23¾
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	3800	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15⅞
14⅝	2⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	4200	9¾	9¼	9½	10
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	31400	33¼	29⅞	30	33
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1500	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68½	68½	68½	
21⅜	9½	..	Brunswick Balke	400	10½	9¾	9¾	11¾
19⅜	2¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	10½	10	10¼	
9⅞	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1800	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	26¾	26¾	26¾	27½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	2400	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	5
20⅝	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3300	14⅞	13⅞	14	15
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	3¼	3	3	
43¼	8½	..	Byers	2700	26¾	24¼	24½	26¾
—C—								
34⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	800	22½	22½	22½	24
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1	1	1	1½
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy & C	400	9	8¾	8¾	
9½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
41½	7½	..	Canada Dry	7100	31	28½	28½	30½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	19600	14	13⅜	13½	13⅝
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	400	27¼	27	27	
35½	25⅛	1.50b	Capital Admin pf	40	27½	27½	27½	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	7400	68⅛	64½	65½	68¼
29½	6½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1900	20	19¼	19½	20¼
4⅞	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	28500	39⅜	36⅜	38	37⅝
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	33	31¼	31¼	34
122	38	..	Central RR of	200	70	70	70	
11⅜	3	..	Century Ribbon	100	7	7	7	
44⅞	5⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	16500	36¼	33	33⅛	36⅜
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	1100	3¼	3	3	3½
20⅜	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	16	16	16	
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	600	40	38½	39	41⅞
49½	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6300	42¾	41	41	42¾
8½	1	..	Chi & Eliil pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9¼	8½	8⅞	9
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	6⅝	6	6	6½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	16	9	9¼	9¾
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2300	9⅜	8¾	9	9¾
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	7⅝	6½	7	7¾
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	18
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl&P	1200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	8⅛	7½	7½	
34	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	500	22¾	22	22	
10½	2	..	Childs Company	300	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
52⅞	7¾	.60b	Chrysler	81100	43	40⅝	40⅝	42⅝
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	16	16	16	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	65¼	65	65	
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
2½	⅛	1	City Stores vtc	3300	1⅞	1½	1¾	1¾
14¼	5	1	Clark Equipment	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	27½	26½	26½	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	90¼	90	90	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14¼	14½	14⅝	15
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	20	19	19	20½
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	6¼	5¾	5¾	6½
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	27	24	24	27
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	7300	15	14⅛	14¼	15
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	10	66	65	65	
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	22½	22	22	23
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	55	51¾	52	54⅜
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1600	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15½
98⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	94½	94½	94½	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	35	33¼	33¾	34⅜
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25600	35¼	33½	33⅞	35½
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	8500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¾
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	500	30	29¾	30	30
7¾	2⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1500	21¾	20	20½	22
5⅜	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	700	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	9200	41⅜	40⅝	41	41¼
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	200	85	85	85	85
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	29300	13½	12¾	13⅛	13½
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	1900	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
4½	¼	..	Container B	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	12⅝	12¼	12½	13
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	61⅞	61½	61⅝	
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	900	65¼	63	63	65¼
17⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9½	9½	9½	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	26¾	25¾	25¾	27
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	11000	17	16	16	16¾
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	4300	87½	85½	86½	88
140¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	139	139	139	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	700	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	30	29⅜	29⅝	30
14⅜	3¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9	9	9	9½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	39	38½	39	39½
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1100	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	22	21½	21⅞	23½
66⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	38½	38	38	39
4⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Co	1000	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	5¼	4⅝	5	5¼
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	29	29	29	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	45	45	45	46½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	20	19½	19½	20
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3200	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
1	⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	5¼	4¾	5	5⅛
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅝
—D—								
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12½	12½	13½	13
40	5¾	..	Deere & Co	3200	38	37⅝	38½	39¾
63¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1000	63⅛	60	60	64
46	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	8400	28	26⅜	26⅝	30½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	64	64	64	66
13¾	10	..	Devoe & Rav A	100	28	28	28	30¼
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
39½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	5300	34½	32⅞	33⅛	34¼
26⅞	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	300	21	21	21	21
16½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	900	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
10⅜	2¼	..	Dresser B	200	6	6	6	
85⅝	32½	2	Duluth So Shore	100	19½	19½	19½	
31⅝	9¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
83	39	6	du Pont de Nem	15200	78	73½	73¼	75⅝
117	97¼	6	du Pont deb	100	110½	110½	110½	111
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	94	94	94	92
—E—								
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	4¼	4	4	4⅜
93⅝	48	3	Eastman Kodak	1900	79⅝	78½	78	83
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	136	136	136	
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	120	6¼	11	11	11
5¼	⅝	..	Elfingon Schild	200	3¼	3	3	3¼
33	6	..	Ellington S pf	100	16	16	16	
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	17½	16⅝	16⅞	18
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	4	3½	3½	4
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3600	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
32⅝	8½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	13	13	13	13
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	42½	41½	41½	43⅞
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2	2	2	
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100z	51¼	51¼	51½	52
14⅝	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	1400	9	8¾	9	9
25⅝	3¾	..	Erie RR	1900	14½	13¾	13¾	17⅛
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	8¾	8½	8½	9½
7½	⅛	..	Evans Products	400	4	4	4	4¼
—F—								
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	800	8	7	7	
103	18	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	85	85	85	
11⅜	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed

Financial: News and Comment

Few Repudiations In Dollar Bonds Of Latin America

Most Will Be Honored in Part or in Full, Say Investment Experts

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—While the American investor must realize the fact that years will probably pass before the majority of foreign investments are rehabilitated, there are indications that few or no repudiations will be recorded in Latin American dollar bonds, according to views expressed by Mr. C. A. McQueen and Mr. L. B. Clark in a bulletin on practical features of the Latin American bond situation prepared for Distributors Group, Inc. of New York.

Based on past experience and surveys of the economic and political factors involved, it would appear that, out of nearly 150 issues in this class of securities, probably around to principal, 30 will be settled at 60 will finally be honored in full as 25 cents or less on the dollar and the remainder will ultimately be adjusted at from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of par.

The writers point out that the position of Latin-American securities has become confused during the past year by additional defaults, partial interest payments, issuance of scrip in lieu of interest and other divergencies from the contractual features of the bonds. The market has accordingly taken on a peculiarly technical character with prospects that this tendency will increase during the time that will pass before it is possible to establish more nearly normal relations in international finance.

The suggestion is made that because of the present preponderance of the "market factor" over normal economic considerations, the maximum benefit for the security holder is obtainable through direct professional action in his behalf. This is developed after a discussion of the various aids now available to the investor.

"If history repeats itself after this depression," say the writers, "defaults on Latin-American public securities will eventually be adjusted according to the circumstances of each case. There should be few if any repudiations, unless the whole scheme of world affairs is revolutionized, Latin America is closely bound to Europe and North America by economic and social ties, and looks to the renewal of commercial and financial intercourse with its creditors as the natural means of restoring its own prosperity. Doctrines involving the abolition of private property have made no real headway in Latin America because the people are by nature individualistic and desirous of acquiring property."

British Treasury Offering

LONDON, Sept. 27—Terms of the new £150,000,000 2½ per cent British Treasury conversion offer state that £106, 7s. 6d. of the conversion bonds will be offered in exchange for each £100 nominal of the present 4½ per cent Treasury bonds. There are only £50,000,000 of the 4½ per cent bonds outstanding, so that if the whole £150,000,000 is subscribed by cash and conversion the Treasury will have £100,000,000 cash in hand with which to reduce the floating debt.

A meeting for the nomination of directors will be held at the bank on October 9th at 4.30 P. M.

SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK
By Ernest A. Hale, Clerk
44 Bromfield Street, Boston

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 178
A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1933.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, September 26, 1933.

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The World Asks Today: What Is Inflation?

By H. B. ELLISTON

Definition: Any change in the *amount* and *rate of circulation* of currency or bank money which results in an increase in the general level of prices.

Object: To redistribute the national income, mainly as between the two main economic sections of society, debtors and creditors. The latter class are the holders of debts of all kinds, government bonds, mortgages, industrial obligations, bank deposits, etc. If prices go down after the debts have been contracted, creditors still get the same fixed amount in money, but the money buys more in goods and labor. Up till March, 1933, general level of prices had gone down 37 per cent from the previous three years. Hence creditors were taking a fortuitous increment of the national income over and above the amount stipulated in their contracts. Inflation, by forcing prices up, would restore the balance.

Methods: Legion.

Discussion will be restricted to some of the methods which Congress has vested in the President:

A. (1) Increase the Base of Money

Base of money is still regarded as gold. President has the power to refix the dollar price of gold at double its present legal price. Called devaluation or stabilization. This would immediately double the dollar valuation of all the gold existing in the United States.

(*a*) *In the Federal Reserve System.* Last week the gold reserves held by the *Federal Reserve System* totaled $3,590,906,000. If the dollar price of gold were doubled, the Federal Reserve would overnight mark up this total to $7,181,812,000. The difference of $3,590,906,000 would accrue to the Treasury as "dividend," and would be used by it either (1) in meeting the expense of public works or (2) in paying off the public debt.

(*b*) *In the Treasury.* The *Treasury* also has a certain amount of gold in its vaults. Amount of "dividend," on this, about $400,000,000, usable as above.

Note—This method has already been anticipated in part by the lapse off the gold standard. Legally gold and the dollar are fixed in terms of each other. Actually they have fluctuated with the ban on interchangeability. In the market the dollar is now 35 per cent below its old parity with gold. This has helped in lifting the general level of prices by 17 per cent since March. Devaluation within the power vested in the President would refix the ratio of gold in dollars at 50 per cent of the old parity. Hence a further boost in prices would seem a logical consequence of this move. This kind of inflation is variously called gold inflation or legal inflation.

(2) Add to the Base of Money

The President has the authority to add silver to gold as the base of money.

(3) Increase the Quantity of Money

(*a*) *Currency.* Inflation powers would allow the President to issue $3,000,000,000 in new money to pay off the public debt. This is currency inflation proper.

Note—The result would be negligible if the step is viewed as an end in itself. The $3,000,000,000 would be paid into the banks by bondholders. It would most likely lead to a retirement of Federal Reserve notes, which rise and fall in relation to demand. This is exactly what happened when the Borah-Glass measure was passed allowing the banks more flexibility in their issue of national banknotes. Volume of currency rises and falls in relation to demand. If people don't require currency, they will put the surplus back into banks.

Government (therefore, taxpayers) would be helped by being relieved of the obligation of paying continued interest on this debt.

(*b*) *Credit.* The President is empowered to increase the quantity of credit, or bank money. This is the money which we use in the form of checks. It composes 90 per cent or more of total amount of money used. Under the President's powers, the Federal Reserve System may be directed to buy as much as $3,000,000,000 in government bonds. This would put the banks in possession of more bank money for relaying to business. This method of inflation is sometimes called *credit inflation or expansion.* It is the only power which has yet been invoked by the President. At present Federal Reserve System is buying bonds at the rate of $35,000,000 a week. This is putting the banks so rapidly in funds that their *excess* reserves total $700,000,000, which would allow them to lend $7,000,000,000 in bank money, or credit.

B. Rate of Circulation

Sometimes called velocity or turnover of circulation.

One must promote the *use* of money. No matter how much money in credit or currency is available, no boost to the price level is possible unless it *flows.* In regard to the credit flow, the government is *using* money for public enterprise which is unavailable to private enterprise, e. g., in the public works program.

But the rate of circulation can obviously increase without any increase in the amount of currency and credit. This is exactly what has happened since March. It has contributed to the 17 per cent rise in the general price level. Fear has increased the rate of circulation. Confidence has increased it, too. Money holders have been fearful lest inflation would be so lacking in control that money would contain progressively less value. So they have turned money into goods and stocks. General public has returned to normal (i. e., higher than in March), spending because of confidence in President Roosevelt. Any currency inflationary move would add to the rate of circulation by increasing fears of further losses in the value of money. It would thus put up prices.

Effects: Those who *lose* by inflation are creditors, or bondholders, who find that the interest on their holdings does not return so much in goods and services. Those who *gain* by inflation are debtors, or industry and agriculture, which are benefited in two ways: one, their debt burdens are lightened; secondly, their profits are enhanced, because of the lag in their operations, which, in times of rising prices, enables them to buy raw materials cheap and sell their own products dear. In between stand the wage earners, who, on the one hand, *lose* from the lag of wage increases behind price increases, or cost of living, but *gain* from the extension of job opportunities.

Control: Credit inflation is easier to control than currency inflation. Under credit inflation, Federal Reserve can take money out of the banks, by reversing the process which has pumped money into them, namely, by selling government bonds, instead of buying them. In currency inflation, any disappointment in the result of the first inflationary step would provoke a cry for another step, on the plea that the first was insufficient. History is equally divided in its verdict on the possibilities or otherwise of control. The question of control does not apply to that form of inflation called devaluation.

Fair Demand For Wool Continues And Prices Hold

Domestic Clip May Become Exhausted by the End of Calendar Year

While the volume of sales is less heavy and transactions more intermittent in the wool markets there continues a fair demand, and it is not too much to say that the sales during August and September, when business in wool is apt to be exceedingly dull, have aggregated 75,000,000 pounds. In consequence of these sales, it is competently estimated that the quantity of domestic wool left unsold to manufacturers at the moment is rather less than 100,000,000 pounds; that is, only about one-third of the 1933 domestic clip still is left for the manufacturers to buy.

Should this wool move into consuming channels only at the rate of 30,000,000 pounds a month—and present and recent consumption has been considerably higher—it is obvious that the domestic wool clip would be exhausted by the end of the calendar year. Hence, the predictions of heavy importations of foreign wool from the coming clips of the southern hemisphere appear likely. Importations of over 38,000,000 pounds of foreign wool at the port of Boston alone since the first of July, in contrast with only 15,000,000 pounds for the entire Massachusetts District last year (12 months) is ample indication of the disposition of importers here to procure wool abroad.

Wool Prices Steady

There has been comparatively little change in wool prices here these last several days. Pulled wools, which last week touched and passed the dollar-clean-level have been easily maintained on that basis, other sales of triple A or delaine type pulled wools having been made at close to $1.05.

Fine scoured A supers of good length have been sold at 92@93 cents, while A supers are bringing around 85 cents for fair white wools and B supers about 77@78 cents for the better descriptions of white wool. All scoured wools on the finer side have been readily salable; in fact they have been relatively worth more than the fine worsted wools. Finest New Mexican wools have been salable in the range of 82@85 cents and best carbonized Californias have been commanding 75 cents for the longer wools.

In worsted wools there has been a moderate movement in wool again this week. The position of the medium qualities is especially strong, and holders have marked prices up substantially. For quarter and three-eighths Ohio and similar bright fleeces 40 cents has been obtained readily, and 42 cents is now asked by a number of houses for the staple. Territory wools of this grade have been marked to 77@78 cents for the finer and 70@72 cents for the lower quality.

In the finer qualities of domestic wools, prices are very strong. Holders of good Ohio delaine wools want 35 cents for their holdings and for half-blood Ohio and similar combing they are asking 36 cents.

French Combing Active

The fair French combing to best French combing wools are selling without difficulty in the clean range of 75@78 or possibly 80 cents, depending upon the wool and only the very short and the shabbier fine medium types are available to the mills at less than 75 cents.

Very heavy sales of wool in the clean range of 75@80 cents, clean basis, have been made in the last few weeks to mills which clearly believe that they will have to pay substantially more for foreign wools. In this connection, it is stated that there are a few mills which have changed over their operating schedule to use the foreign wool, especially wools of the merino type, which can be handled without much sorting. These wools are costing the mills at the moment around 90@92 cents, clean basis, duty paid on current exchange for top-making types.

In this connection, it is pertinent to remark that importers of foreign wool are hopeful that some degree of stabilization in exchange sterling may be effected soon. The rather violent fluctuations which have occurred recently have been very disconcerting and have caused orders to be canceled more than once.

Good London Clearances

Cables at hand from the foreign markets indicate excellent clearances both in London and in the primary markets with prices well maintained both on merinos and crossbreds at 10 to 15 per cent above the closing rates of the previous series, in London.

Japan and England continue to be the leading operators in the Australian markets and Japan is also a keen buyer this year in South Africa. German and American buyers are taking wool moderately, but French buyers continue to hold themselves aloof from the market to a noticeable extent.

The Texas mohair clip has been practically all cleared from the warehouses in Texas, most of the clip moving finally at 40@46½ cents for adult and 50@56 cents for kid. These prices are in rather sharp contrast with the sales by the Government Coöperative of over a year ago at between 5 and 6 cents for adult hair. The tremendous improvement in the demand for the staple is attributed to its use in automobile upholsterings.

Patino Tin Mines Earnings Outlook Most Encouraging

International Pool Fixes Prices of British Metal Product

Patino Mines & Enterprises, Consolidated, in the second half of 1933 should show earnings of £300,000 after depreciation, extraordinary taxes and including other income. This is at the yearly rate of £0.434 a share on the 1,380,316 shares outstanding. Taking sterling at $4.50, this reduces to $1.95 a share a year after depreciation and taxes.

This estimate is based on an average price in the second half year of £217 a long ton for British refined tin, an operating cost, including delivery, of £112.5 and a depreciation charge of £12.5 a long ton. The estimate is predicated on a production of 6100 tons of tin in the second half, or about the same rate as in the first six months.

Included in the estimate of earnings is allowance of somewhat over 5 per cent income on company's investment of £635,000 in General Tin.

£50,000 More for Inventory

The estimate does not include any allowance for profit on inventory. It is probable that Patino Mines will receive at least £50,000 profit on the 2620 tons of unsold tin in its inventory at the end of 1932.

Patino Mines at present has in excess of 6000 long tons of undelivered tin, much of which is as yet unsold. Valuing this at the average of £217 a ton, it represents an asset of around £1,400,000, or $4.50 a share.

Due to investments made during the six months, Patino will show the June 30 period ended with about the same amount of cash on hand as at the first of the year, or around £382,000. Patino Mines has no funded debt. Beginning with the second half-year cash should increase rapidly.

Dividends and Earnings

One of the features of Patino Mines is the large proportion of earnings paid out in dividends. In the six years from 1924 to 1929, inclusive, during which the company was paying dividends, Patino Mines earned £5,765,865, after taxes, depreciation, and depletion, and paid out in those years in dividends £5,038,152.

There is a double gamble in Patino Mines & Enterprises—the gamble on the future price and consumption of tin and the exchange ratio that is to exist for the pound sterling and the United States dollar.

Veto on New York City's Tax Bills Rescues Exchange

Should Not Be Construed as a Change of Mind, Says Mayor O'Brien

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Tammany's 4 per cent tax on stock transfers and 5 per cent levy on brokers' gross incomes stand vetoed by Mayor John P. O'Brien today following agreement by the New York Stock Exchange to continue business at its stand at Wall and Broad Streets provided these imposts were scrapped.

The veto came last night when Mayor O'Brien admitted that when the tax measures were placed before him he was confronted with a situation which he could not control and in which "serious and pressing conclusions" must be made. The inference was that this referred to the certainty that the New York Stock Exchange would move out of the State if he signed the measures.

Mayor O'Brien said that his veto "should not and would not be construed as a change of mind with respect to the original necessity" of passing the measure and the "inescapable obligation" upon him and other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of finding, wherever they could, the means of carrying on relief work in this city and caring for all needy and dependent persons.

Conferences are still on between the mayor and bankers here with regard to a loan to enable the city to meet pressing debts.

Unemployment Cut 892,000 in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Unemployment showed a further reduction in August for the fifth consecutive month, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's latest figures on the situation.

"The decrease," says the Institute, "was much greater than in July. From July to August, the number of persons unemployed was reduced by 892,000 as compared with a decrease of 505,000 from June to July. In August, there were 3,215,000 fewer persons unemployed than in March when unemployment was at the peak. The number of persons unemployed in August, however, was still large, totaling 13,954,000."

Delaware Loses In Charter Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 27—Delaware's budget makers are gravely concerned over the rapid decline of the revenue obtained from the granting of charters to business, manufacturing firms and corporations. Hitherto the income from this source has exceeded $1,500,000 a year, but since the beginning of 1933 the receipts have dropped about $100,000 a month, thus largely wiping out this item of assets. The first day had just been passed without a single applicant for a charter.

This serious cut in Delaware's income causes apprehension as to how the appropriations listed for the latter period of the 1933-34 fiscal year will be met. The view is that there will have to be a shifting and curtailment of funds, for almost one-quarter of Delaware's operating expenses comes from charter grants.

Another Indication Of Textile Revival

As tangible proof that the textile revival has meant increased profits to cotton mills comes declaration by Appleton Company of a quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 per share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21. This will be the first payment by the company since May 1, 1928.

Appleton Company was one of the pioneer cotton manufacturing establishments of the country, organized in 1828 at Lowell, Mass., and bearing the name of one of the earliest prominent cotton mill families. It prospered greatly, and as recently as 1921 through 1924 paid regular annual common dividends of $40 a share on stock outstanding prior to the five-for-one split of February, 1926.

Investment Bankers

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Pierpont V. Davis, vice-president of City of New York, Inc., was elected chairman of New York Group of Investment Bankers' Association of America, succeeding Robert E. Christie Jr., of Dillon, Read & Co., who has been nominated president of the association. The New York group comprises members in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and is the largest group in number of members.

Cotton Prices Firm at Close

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—After selling off to 9.98 for December contracts, or about 7 to 11 points net lower during the middle of the day under liquidation and scattered selling, cotton firmed up on covering and rebuying which followed rallies in the grain and stock markets. December advanced to 10.14 or 5 points net higher with the mid-afternoon market about net unchanged to 6 points above yesterday's closing quotations.

Building Operations Up

Building permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 774 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over indicate an increase of 6 per cent in the number of total building operations, but a decrease of 2.2 per cent in indicated expenditures for total building construction in August, as compared with July, 1933.

Commonwealth & Southern Net

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, a consolidated net income of $9,308,868 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to 1 cent a share on the 33,673,328 no-par common shares, compared with $17,052,693, or 24 cents a share, in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932.

Gain in Electric Power Production

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 27

ELECTRIC power production in the United States last week totaled 1,638,757,000 kilowatt hours, about 25,000,000 under the previous week, and an increase of 9.9 per cent over a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

For the week ended Sept. 16 the improvement over 1932 was 12.7 per cent. The average percentage gain last week was the smallest in several months.

Output in New England was 8.6 per cent above a year ago, compared with 9.5 per cent the week before; middle Atlantic states 4.7 per cent, compared with 9.3; central industrial region 13.5, compared with 17.9; west central 3.5, compared with 6.9; southern states 11.7, compared with 10.7; Rocky Mountain area 28, compared with 27.5, and Pacific coast 1.3, compared with 1.2.

The increase last week was the twenty-first successive gain over the corresponding period of 1932.

Drake Hotel At Chicago Is Under New Management

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Drake Hotel, along Chicago's "gold coast," was sold in a transaction that involved a cash exchange of only $10,000, and today the purchaser, the Drake Management Company, was in control.

But, behind the deal was a tale of financial difficulties that led up to yesterday's bankruptcy sale by Federal Referee Garfield Charles. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, holder of a lien amounting to almost $2,000,000 against the hotel, was believed to be behind the management company.

As a result, the sale price probably included only the name, good will and such physical property as was possessed by the Whitestone Management Corporation, operators of the hotel. The purchase price was subject to such other liens as may exist.

In circles close to the hotel it was intimated that Benjamin H. Marshall, Chicago architect, holder of stock in the old hotel company, probably would be named president, and that Edwin L. Brashiers, one of the purchasing group, would become general manager.

The hotel began experiencing financial difficulties about a year ago, when it was thrown into receivership by the life insurance company, followed several months later by bankruptcy.

Bangor & Aroostook Report

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 27 (AP)—Bangor & Aroostook Railroad's report for August showed gross revenue of $221,893 and a deficit in net income of $129,113. Gross and net deficit for August, 1932, were $192,192 and $186,591, respectively.

St. Louis Southwestern

August deficit after charges of St. Louis Southwestern was $150,226, compared with a deficit of $444,022 in August, 1932. Eight months' deficit was $1,205,381, compared with $2,438,712.

Chicago's Trade And Employment Above Year Ago

Gain in August Activity Marks Fourth Successive Monthly Expansion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Both merchandising and employment conditions are far ahead of a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reports in its monthly review of business conditions in the middle West.

"Practically all industries are opening with larger forces and paying out more in wages than a year ago," the review says. "Employment in Seventh District industries registered another marked improvement in August, reports for a pay roll period near the middle of the month showing increases of 7 per cent in the number of employees and 8 per cent in pay rolls over the corresponding period of July. This marks the fourth consecutive month of expansion in industrial workers and brings the employment index up to 68.2, the highest point reached since September, 1931."

All groups of wholesale trade continued to have heavier sales than a year ago, the report says, while the volume of August department store business expanded considerably more than seasonally. The gain of 34 per cent over July in Seventh District department store trade was the best since 1923.

Activity in Steel Industry Aided By Increasing Demand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — The launching of a government-sponsored capital goods program, the speeding up of public works and a renewed wave of steel buying, set in motion by price advances, have put new activity into a flagging market, says Iron Age.

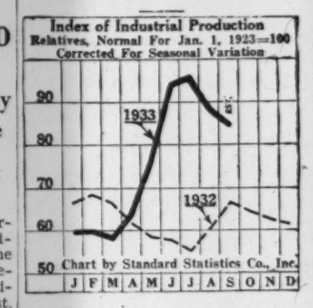
At the same time, the downward trend in steel production is less pronounced, with a rise of two points to 46 per cent of capacity at Chicago partially offsetting three-point declines to 29 per cent at Pittsburgh and to 72 per cent in the Wheeling district. The national average of ingot output, at 41 per cent, is identical with the rate of a fortnight ago and two points lower than the figure of last week.

The chief disturbing feature in the iron and steel outlook is the fact that the continued upward movement of prices, forced by rising costs, has driven in business considerably in excess of consumers' current needs. Even the steel fabricating trade, which has long religiously restricted its purchases to steel requirements for specific projects, is now purchasing for stock.

Boston & Maine Surplus

Boston & Maine Railroad in August earned surplus after charges of $221,743, which compares with a surplus after charges of $50,877 in August, 1932.

Industrial Output 6.6 Per Cent Lower



THE Standard Statistics Index of Industrial Production receded 6.6 per cent in August from the July peak figure. This index, moreover, takes into account the fact that there normally is a seasonal slackening in August.

Preliminary evidence suggests a further sag of about 3.5 per cent in September.

Sees Oil Industry Leading the Way In Economic Recovery

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Members of the Central States Committee to administer the oil code will meet here early next week to organize and begin duties entrusted to them by the Department of Interior, according to Edward C. Seubert, general chairman.

Mr. Seubert, who is president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, believes conditions are favorable for the committee to accomplish results beneficial to the industry and the economic situation generally.

"With the start the oil industry now has there is an opportunity for it to lead the way for all American industry in economic recovery. Consumer demand for oil products declined relatively little during the depression. Our difficulties have been those primarily of overproduction, cut-throat competition and consequent financial losses that reached the point of endangering the continued orderly existence of the industry."

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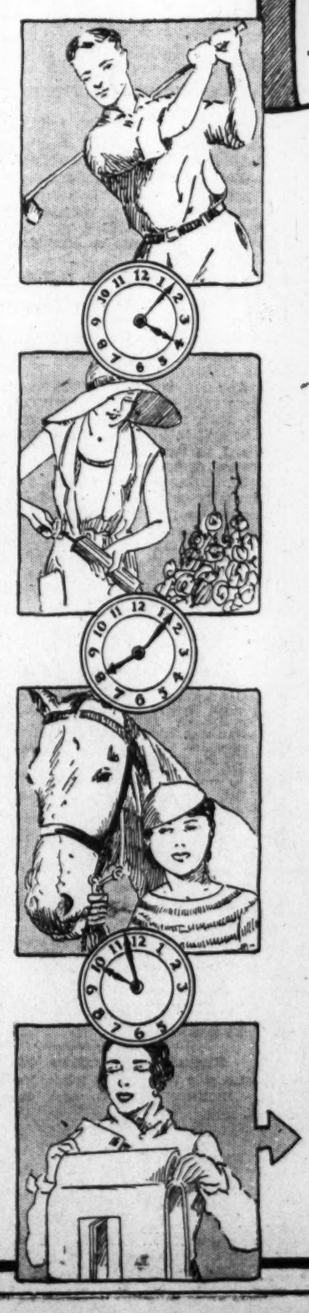
If I Had Time



How many times have we said to ourselves or others, "If I had time I'd learn to play golf, or have a garden, or study birds, flowers or stars"? Or perhaps we wanted to do wood carving, take long hikes, learn to ride horseback or a bicycle or do one of the hundreds of other interesting things that beckon one on to richer living.

Possibly you have not realized that the time has come when most of us *right now* have ample free hours for planned recreation! Machines at home and at the office have gradually lengthened our leisure hours so that we have begun to become discontented with many of the common light amusements.

To give its readers new and useful ideas for making their leisure hours happy and profitable

The Christian Science Monitor

is publishing a series of 18 articles, Oct. 23 to Nov. 11, entitled

Investing Your Leisure

The articles, six of which will be written overseas and twelve in this country, will discuss the subject of "the new leisure" generally and then give an interesting and informative survey of many of the avocations and hobbies that can add to the satisfaction of one's life.

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Old Days of P. D. Haughton Seen as Casey Begins Drive

Early Failure of Harvard Football Veterans Is Forcing Coach to Take Drastic Step

Some reminiscence of the old days of P. D. Haughton is hovering over the cleat-bedded surface of Soldiers Field. Harvard football, after a puny and weak start at scrimmaging, is taking on a seriousness that presages a really hopeful outlook. Coach Edward L. Casey is saying little about his team. He is saying and doing plenty to it, however.

This is Casey's third season, and it is of the utmost importance to himself. His first season would have been a huge success except for the only game which mattered most—Yale. Last season was most unsatisfactory. Now the former Harvard halfback threatens to become a tyrant. He is dominating and driving, and such is welcome news to the adherents to the old Haughton régime.

Harvard has 16 letter men as a veteran nucleus. That is a good start under ordinary conditions; but with Harvard it means little. The opening scrimmages last week disclosed raggedness and glaring faults. Then came the swift and sudden stroke. Casey smashed his lineups to insert ambitious and hard-working sophomores and previously rated second-stringers. The move astounded—both in its suddenness and its result. Fighting sophomores and subs will go ahead of any lagging veteran or star from now on.

Three Stars Finished Careers

Three outstanding figures finished Harvard football last year—Roger H. Hallowell, center; Irad B. Hardy Jr., left tackle, and Jack W. Crickard, back. Crickard's place should be the easiest to fill. An outstanding center and a tackle, such as Hardy proved to be, are the real problems. The end situation seems to be taking care of itself; but the quarterback and guard questions are very much in doubt.

Some encouragement over last season comes in the matter of reserve strength. How much has not been determined; but generally the impression exists that replacements will be much better than those of 1932. Right now the difference between the A and B teams is noticeable but not to the extent of last year. The season opens a week from Saturday and the lineups of A and B as they now stand are quite likely to hold with a few exceptions. The present makeup, with weights:

Team A—le, Walter A. White Jr. '34 (170); lt, Leon A. Francisco '34 (183); lg, Francis Schumann '35 (183); c, Francis J. Crane '34 (182); rg, George Gulian '36 (170); rt, David E. Kopans '34 (203); re, Shaun Kelly Jr. '36 (177); qb, Deeb E. Peter '34 (156); lhb, Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36 (163); rhb, Francis J. Lane '36 (171); fb, Capt. John H. Dean '34 (191).

Team B—le, Thomas W. Nazro '34 (191); lt, Eddy J. Rogers '34 (191); lg, Frank J. Casale '35 (177); c, Bradford Simmons '34 (189); rg, Robert S. Brookings 2d '35 (176); rt, Wilton S. Burton '36 (188); re, Frederick G. Crocker '34 (159); qb, Stanton Whitney Jr. '34 (161), and Harry K. Wells '34 (183); lhb, Allan W. Sherman '34 (164); rhb, Charles J. Nevin '34 (191); fb, Arthur J. Barrett '34 (183) and Richard P. Waters Jr. '34 (177).

Many Faced Eli Last Fall

Of these two lineups 13 played against Yale last year. On the team A only one, Captain Dean, started against Eli last year and Kopans did likewise the previous year. Kopans was ineligible last year. Nazro, Wells and Barrett of team B were starters last season in the Yale game.

There are plenty of guards now, but the situation is not satisfactory. Schumann looks great this year, needing only experience. Gulian is a converted end. He, too, looks good, although it is too bad that there are not enough good guards to send him back to end. He needs big-game experience, too. Casale formerly played center while Brookings, the other team B guard, was ineligible last season. Herman Gundlach Jr., '35, and John J. Healey Jr., '34, lettermen guards, have been set down temporarily for improvement. Edmund C. Walsh Jr., '35, a jayvee player last year, is also among the hopefuls.

Kopans and Francisco, present varsity A tackles, stand out. Kopans was ineligible last season. He started the Yale game the year before, and, with Hardy as the other tackle, made the Harvard line. Francisco has played two years against the Eli and seems ready for a starting assignment. Rogers and Burton are team B tackles. Rogers, like Francisco, faced Yale twice although not as a regular. Burton met the Eli as a freshman last season. Other tackles are John C. Cullen '34, and Frank R. Littlefield, '35.

Ends Lack Experience

The ends on team A lack big game experience, but have shown up well. White was a freshman end two years ago and ineligible last year. Kelly looked good with the 1932 yearlings and is most likely to hold his place. Nazro, the veteran who never was flashy, started the Yale games of 1931 and 1932. He will need to improve to displace White, even though his weight might be handy. Crocker is up from the second varsity. Three other ends are Robert L. Lowe '34, a varsity end last year; Arthur O. Choate Jr. '34, recently promoted junior varsity end, and David B. Cheek '34, jayvee end in 1932.

There are four centers and all have had more or less experience. None has been brilliant, however. Crane and Simmons top the list in the order named, with Warren A. Casey '34, and John M. Lockwood '34 trying to displace them.

Five quarterbacks are working out with Peter, lightest of all, now showing the way. He is steady and heady if not a brilliant runner, passer and kicker. Wells and Whitney, standbys last season, are slow to come along. Robert J. Haley '35, a freshman two years ago and ineligible last year, and Gardner E. Prouty Jr., freshman last year, are showing promise.

Casey has 14 backs to work with. Those named on the teams A and B are the best at present. Lane has supplanted the veteran Nevin on team A despite being a sophomore. Nevin's weight would be an asset if he would play better football. Benjamin Beale '34, last year second varsity, and Nathaniel L. Tenney Jr. '35, ineligible last year, are the other right halfbacks.

At fullback Captain Dean is expected to start all the games. He has good replacements in the veterans Barrett and Waters, with Thomas F. Locke '35, worth spending time on. The right halfback battle is a close one with Moseley, a sophomore, and Sherman leading. Chester K. Litman '35, who gave up football for track last year, Carl A. Pescosolido '34, veteran, and H. John Adzigian, sophomore, are next in line.

British Ministers Attend Motor Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—The British Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald), Lord Hailsham, Lord Londonderry, and the Duke of Abercorn (Governor of Northern Ireland) were among the 500,000 excited spectators that lined the 478-mile course for the International Tourist Trophy motor contest won here recently by Tazio Nuvolari, the Italian ace, after a thrilling battle with H. C. Hamilton, a well-known British motorist. Nuvolari, who was piloting a British Magnette machine, and averaging 78.65 m. p. h. completed the course in 5h. 56m. 34s. He won by a mere 40 seconds from Hamilton driving an M. G. Midget at an average speed of 73.46 m. p. h. and taking 5h. 57m. 14s.

With less than 20 miles to go Hamilton was reported to be 54 seconds ahead of Nvuolari, and appeared to be a certain winner until he was seen to pull in for petrol. Nuvolari flashed by and crossed the finishing line at a speed of over 80 m. p. h. to win one of the most exciting races of the series first instituted in 1905.

This year's race was the fifth to be held in Ulster and the length of the race was increased from that of last year. Instead of doing 30 laps of the famous Ards circuit the riders had to cover 35, which meant an increase of 68 miles. The reason for this was because since the reintroduction of the race in 1928 the average speeds of the winning cars have steadily increased with the result that instead of the race taking the scheduled six hours it has ended in about five. Last year C. R. Whitcroft won in 4h. 58m. 4s.

Nuvolari thrilled the crowd with his amazing driving the daring way in which he slithered round the most perilous corners. Time after time he broke the lap record and then improved upon his own achievement. His final best was to cover a complete circuit in 10m. 14s., at an average speed of over 80 m. p. h.

The order of the finish and the times of the first four were:

Rider	Machine	Time m.p.h.	h.	m.	s.
T. Nuvolari (M. G. Magnette)		78.65	5	56	34
H. C. Hamilton (M. G. Midget)		73.46	5	57	14
T. E. Rose-Richards (Alfa-Romeo)		78.71	6	10	
W. Dixon (Riley)		72.74	6	11	50
E. R. Hall (M. G. Magnette)		75.18			
Earl Howe (Alfa-Romeo)		77.04			

Livesay and Teskey Lead Left-Handed Golf

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—E. G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, the defending champion, and Charles G. Teskey, Cleveland portside monarch, led the field at the end of 18 holes yesterday in the chase for the national left-handed golfing championship. Both had 80's.

Tied for third place were Bob Needs of Cleveland, and Thomas Barr of Pittsburgh, with 83's. In a three-way deadlock for fifth place were three more Clevelanders, Frank Page, Art E. Johnson and F. L. Gallagher. Each had recorded 84.

Scores of the other contestants were Day Peckinpaugh, Cleveland, 87; J. Henretta, Kane, Penna., 88; G. A. Hauck, Columbus, 89; Forrest D. Banning, Miami, Fla., 95, and J. V. Eckhart, Columbus, 100.

Rain and wind over the Acacia Country Club course at Euclid aided materially in causing scores to rise.

Carroll to Manage Eagles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27 (AP)—Frank Carroll, former manager of the Springfield Indians, was appointed manager yesterday of the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League. The appointment was announced by Nathan Podoloff, general manager of the New Haven Arena. Carroll, who lives in Toronto and learned his hockey on Canadian ice, has been coaching since 1906, and won three Can-Am championships in six years at Springfield. The Indians dropped out of the League during the last season. In his new post, Carroll faced the task of building an entire new team. The New Haven club was a farm of the New York Americans last year, but the five-year agreement between the teams expired in march and was not renewed.

Dixie Series Championship Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	4	2	.667
San Antonio	2	4	.333

Result Sept. 26

New Orleans 2, San Antonio 0.

New Orleans Takes Series

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27 (AP)—Taking their third straight victory from San Antonio, Texas League champions, at Heinemann Park yesterday, 2 to 0, the New Orleans Pelicans, Southern Association champions, won the Dixie series four games to two. Dennis Galehouse pitched the shutout to end the series.

Yale Starts College Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27—Yale has started her intramural athletics under the college plan this fall, with football being the first sport affected. There will be nine teams in various group sports. Each college will have an eleven and there will be two elevens formed from non-college groups. One of these will be known as Vanderbilt and will be made up of students from Vanderbilt, Connecticut and Bingham Dormitories. The other will be known as Wright and will be made up of students from Wright, McClennan, and Welch Dormitories.

Anderson to Succeed Page

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—J. Kyle Anderson '28 has been appointed baseball coach at University of Chicago to succeed H. O. Page, now coach at a Pacific coast preparatory school. Anderson was a baseball, basketball and football star for three years on the Midway. After graduation he played a season of big league baseball with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He has coached freshman sports at Chicago for several years. His home is Terre Haute, Ind.

Harvard Athletes Pay

Because of a $35,824 operating deficit during the past fiscal year, William J. Bingham, athletic director at Harvard, has a proposed budget plan calling for rental of lockers and towel privileges for all athletes excepting those using the Dillon Field House. It is hoped that this will help wipe out the deficit, and if such occurs a refund will be made. It has been many years since Harvard charged for these privileges.

Richards Wins Opening Match In Pro Tennis

Victory in Final Will Retire the Gushee Rooster Challenge Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 27—Vincent Richards of Yonkers, made a fine start yesterday in his effort to retire the Gushee Rooster Trophy, given by his father-in-law as a challenge trophy for the United States professional championship at lawn tennis, when the association was founded. He has already won it twice, before the advent of the foreign element brought over by William T. Tilden 2d, and with these out of the way this year stands a good chance to win it permanently.

Richards' play at Westchester Country Club yesterday, when the annual title tourney got under way, was very satisfactory. He defeated Ben M. Lewin, former Cornell tennis captain, now coach at the Greenwich Beach Club, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, playing with steady volley play against the hard driving of the younger player, and showing better control of his service than in recent years.

Karel B. Kozéluh and Hans Nusslein, the Europeans who had been expected to come over, failed to appear, leaving the field to the various American players who are engaged in coaching in the East and South, for the most part. Other prominent seeded players included Francis T. Hunter, Paul Heston of Washington and Robert Murray of the Sands Point Club.

The entire first round and all but two matches in the second were completed yesterday, reducing the field to 18, including all the stars.

Two veterans of the association, George Agutter, the West Side Tennis Club professional, and Edwin S. Faulkner of Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, found each other so closely contesting for supremacy that more than three hours was required, as well as much sugar eaten by Faulkner before the issue was settled in his favor, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 9—7. The summary:

United States Professional Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Arthur Rudolph, Hartford, Conn., defeated Raymond G. Johnson, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Thomas Iannicelli, Providence, R. I., defeated Rudolph Noble, West Side T. C., 6—2, 8—6, 9—7.

James Mitchell, Richmond, Va., won from Karel B. Kozéluh by default.

Francis T. Hunter, New York, defeated Robert L. Cahill, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Allen Behr, Bayside, N. Y., defeated Sidney Dufton, Westchester Country Club, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Herman Peterson, Richmond, Va., defeated S. Cole Bradley, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Ben M. Lewin, Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Edwin S. Faulkner, Germantown, Penna., defeated George Agutter, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 9—7.

Charles H. Kenyon, Pelham, N. Y., won from Thomas Worthley, by default.

Theodore Roricha, New York, won from Robert Peterson by default.

D. Daniel Martella, Wilmington, Del., defeated Monte De Haven, Richmond, Va., 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

J. Basil Maguire, New York, defeated Rudolph, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5.

Iannicelli defeated Mitchell, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Herman Peterson defeated Sam Shore, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

John Cardegna, Ardsley N. Y., defeated Leif Nordlie, Scarborough, N. Y., 1—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

Charles M. Wood Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., defeated James Burns Jr., Cedarhurst, N. Y., 7—5, 6—0, 6—0.

Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated Gordon W. Lynn, Southampton, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

William Tyler, Briarcliff, N. Y., defeated James J. McDougall, Bedford, N. Y., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

William H. Triest, Philmont, Penna., won from James Kenny, Palm Beach, Fla., by default.

Julius Boise, Sewickley, Penna., won from Hans Nusslein by default.

Prince of Wales And Compston Are Defeated

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and Archie Compston, his personal golf professional, today were defeated by Lord Castleross and Dorothy Pearson, runnerup for the British women's golf title in 1927, 4 and 3. Miss Pearson was given a handicap of nine strokes.

They played on the new course while the medal round of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club's annual fall meeting was getting underway on the old. The Prince is competing in the meeting with Lord Castleross as his partner.

The Prince drove well throughout the round, but was putting poorly in the early stages. Toward the end he was approaching nicely and getting down in regulation figures, having several 4s on his card.

The Prince and Compston, yesterday were defeated in a four-ball golf match by the St. Andrews professional, Laurie Ayton, and Lord Castleross. Ayston, who returned to St. Andrews last year after 13 years with a suburban Chicago club, will leave St. Andrews soon to accept the job of professional at South Shields.

Writers Challenge Landis

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis' right to appoint official scorers was challenged yesterday by the Chicago chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. Commissioner Landis appointed James Cruisenbery and Harry Neily as official scorers for the city series between the White Sox and Cubs. The Chicago writers held a meeting and countered by naming Herb Simons and Eddie Munzel, sport writers. It was decided to appoint a committee of three, which will ask Commissioner Landis to rescind his selections. If he doesn't, the writers will abide only by the decisions of Simons and Munzel during the scoring of the series.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	97	51	.655
New York	88	56	.611
Philadelphia	77	68	.531
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	83	.439
Boston	60	85	.414
St. Louis	55	94	.369

Results Sept. 26

No games scheduled.

Runyan and Bergman Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 27—Paul Runyan and Howard Bergman won the Westchester amateur-professional golf tournament at the Bonnie Briar Country Club yesterday with a card of 66. Runyan, a member of the United States Ryder Cup team, made seven birdies on his round.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 26

Buffalo at Columbus, postponed.

Princeton University Has Fine Veteran and Sophomore Players

Tiger Football Team Is Confronted by an Unusually Long and Hard Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27—The football authorities of Princeton University, though possessing a team of veterans and plenty of good material from last year's freshmen, undefeated and not once scored upon, are confronted with an unusually long season, with nine games, ending with the annual classic with Yale, in December. Furthermore, a number of changes make the schedule difficult, especially in the middle of the season.

So Herbert O. Crisler and his associates, engaging in their second season with the team, have been devoting much attention to the conditioning of their athletes, so that the departures during the season of 1932 of several of their stars, which told on the combinations in the later games, may be avoided.

The lengthening of the season, resulting from the new agreement between the Big Three, by which Harvard and Princeton alternate in the final game of the Yale season, puts off the finish of the season, to Dec. 2, allowing the inclusion of another historic rival, Rutgers, the opponent of Princeton, in the first intercollegiate football game ever played, 1869, for the first time since 1915. Williams, Washington and Lee, Brown and Dartmouth are the other newcomers, replacing Cornell, Lehigh and Michigan. The first two will return to the schedule next year, when Columbia and Navy, both listed this year, drop off in turn. Another feature of the 1934 schedule is the return of Harvard to the list, replacing Brown.

Forward Passing Featured

Forward passing, which the coaches developed to a large extent last season, is again to be a feature of the play of the team, and Crisler is devoting much time and attention to this feature. For this he has three first-class veteran ends as well as a number of backs, both throwers and receivers, who are in turn supplemented by several newcomers of promise from the sophomores. Chief of the newcomers, however, is Karl H. Larsen '34, a member of the squad two years ago, and the center of the basketball team last season, whose great height will count for much when he learns the technique of catching. In the backfield, also, a sophomore, Sumner Rulon-Miller Jr. '36, son of a former Princeton player of the same name, from the class of 1907, has already outstripped his elder brother, Edgar F. Rulon-Miller '34, and is now the holder of the first place at fullback, as well as the prospective selection to throw the passes.

The middle of the line is where the chief problem arises, due to the graduation or inability to play of four of the stars of 1932. Both guards, one first and one second-string tackle, and one of the centers, are all absentees, though the center, Daniel S. T. Hinman '34, may round into shape in time for the November games. Pending the recovery of Hinman, E. G. Kalbaugh '35, is the only veteran, followed in turn by a trio of sophomores—John F. Bliss Jr., Campbell C. Groel and Penn H. Holzapple, a guard from last year's freshmen. Another former guard, Stewart H. Jones '35, is also listed for the pivot position.

In the guards positions, also, two second-string veterans and two more sophomores are holding down the first and second-string places, with Adrian S. Fisher '34, relief man in 1932 to Captain Billings at left guard, shifted over to right, and David R. Chamberlain '35, second-string on the right last year, moved to the other side. John A. C. Weller '36, and Richard B. Perry Jr. '36, are the second pair, with Bruce K. Conover '34, a veteran, and several of the relief centers, also possibilities.

Captain at Right Tackle

Capt. Arthur S. Lane '34 is once more in his old position at right tackle, with Charles B. Ceppi '34, who has played both guard and tackle, and was a relief tackle last year, now established on the left side, where he filled in often last season. Here Crisler and Elton E. Wieman, the line coach, have an abundance of additional veteran and sophomore material, though none to compare with Peter C. Fortune, who graduated last year. Behind Ceppi is Frank B. John '35, also often a starter last year, and on the right is Wilmer W. Gosnell '34, a substitute for several seasons. The best of the others are a sophomore, David S. Hemingway '36, a star at Hotchkiss School, John J. Gill '34, Henry W. Nelson '35, Fielder S. Dudley '35, and James E. Quigley '35, all of whom have more or less varsity experience. Others at present on the squad, though many may be relegated to the scrubs, are Robert Y. Kopf '36, Rolf S. Paine '36, and Samuel F. Pierson '36.

It is in the abundance of his end and back material that Crisler feels most assured of the success of his forward passing game. At least four pairs are in line for active duty, and a dozen others are treading right on their heels. Here the question of condition for hard play will count considerably, and further practice, as well as the earlier games of the season, may cause shifts of position for the major games. At present, R. Kenneth Fairman '34, holder of the position for the past two years, is at left end, with Wilson F. Marks '35, also a regular last season, next in order. At right end is another veteran, Benjamin O. Delaney '35, who made the position last year, as a sophomore, while John T. Smithies '34, another regular, is next for the position. But in addition to Larsen, Adam W. Craig '34, Layton M. Schoch '34, Donald F. Stewart '34, a shift from center, and John F. Weaver '35 are working for the places, and from among the sophomores are six more, many with good experience at school and on the freshman squad last year, and representing famous names in Princeton football. Chief among these are Gilbert Lea '36, and William W. Roper Jr. '36, the former the son of Langdon Lea '36, and a younger brother of two recent varsity ends, while young Roper is carrying on the traditions of his father, the famous Princeton coach for many years, until he finally retired in 1930, to make way for Crisler. There are also Joseph J. Brown Jr., Joseph A. Grassi Jr., and John Paul Jones, all of '36.

Kadlic Chief Field General

John P. Kadlic '35 is now established as chief field general in the quarterback position, as his rival of 1932, Thomas A. Craig '34, moves over to halfback. Here again, one of the sophomore stars of last year's freshmen, George K. Willis '36, has climbed up into the second position, with a chance of being kept busy as a specialist, on goal kicking, as he already stands out as a sure and accurate placement kicker. Charles W. B. Wardell Jr. '35 and a trio of sophomores are next in order, Robert H. French, Robert L. Nevitt and Leslie R. Kaufman, the last-named a brother of the new star halfback.

The three remaining back positions are all filled with an abundance of material, and here also Coach Crisler will keep condition at the time of the game the determining factor in the selection of the positions. Among the veterans, John F. Bales '34, Thomas A. Craig '34, Stephen J. McPartland '34, Edgar F. Rulon-Miller '34, William Cruickshank '34, John Coggeshall '35, William Halton Jr. '34, Herbert Tutwiler Jr. '35, and Louis L. Haggin Jr. '35, the latter at fullback, are on the squad; while the newcomers include Sumner Rulon-Miller Jr., Garret E. Le Van, Charles E. Kaufman, Pepper Constable, Hugh A. MacMillan Jr., Ralph R. Whitaker, Paul H. Pauk, Charles Carr Jr., and Homer Spofford, from the incoming sophomore class.

At present, Bales and C. E. Kaufman divide the halfbacks between the groups, Bales being at left. The second pair are also divided, Le Van being behind Bales, with McPartland on the right. Craig and Coggeshall are next in order, with the balance of the list following. At fullback, Sumner Rulon-Miller tips the scale in favor of the newcomers, with Louis Haggin next, Constable third, and Carr also on the list. MacMillan, as an accurate passer, is likely to get many opportunities from time to time.

Cantwell Wins 20th Game for Boston, 5-3

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	59	.601
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	82	69	.543
Boston	80	70	.533
Brooklyn	64	85	.430
Philadelphia	58	90	.392
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 26

Boston 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2.
Only games scheduled.

Ben Cantwell entered the select group of National League pitchers who have won 20 games yesterday, when he defeated the New York Giants, 5 to 3. Carl Hubbell and Dizzy Dean are the only other boxmen who have reached the 20-game level. Cantwell's mates, the Boston Braves, hit timely behind him, although their fielding was rather poor at times. Pinky Whitney clinched the game in the third inning by hitting a home run with two on base. Roy Parmelee, New York's pitcher, settled down after that three-run third, but it was too late. Four fast double plays kept Cantwell out of trouble. He struck out four men and did not give a base on balls.

The Phillies finished their home season yesterday by coming from behind in the ninth inning to beat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 3 to 2. Going into the final inning trailing by 2 to 1, Bartell started a Philadelphia rally with a single. Chuck Klein followed with a double, but Bartell was caught at the plate. Hurst's infield hit and a walk to Schulmerich filled the bases. At this point Joe Shaute, who had been pitching for the Dodgers, left the game in favor of Van Mungo. Davis was passed, forcing in one run, and Ralph Boyle's wild throw let in the other. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0

Batteries—Cantwell and Hogan; Parmelee and Richards. Umpires—Pfirman, Stewart and Moran. Time—1h. 30m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	1

Batteries—Elliott and Todd; Shaute, Mungo and Outen, Lopez. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—1h. 49m.

Lesley Cup Team Named

William O. Blaney, who will act as nonplaying captain, named the members of the Massachusetts Lesley Cup golf team yesterday. They will compete against New York, Philadelphia and Eastern Canada on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Friday and Saturday. The players named are: Francis deS. Ouimet and Jess P. Guilford, Woodland Golf Club; William F. McPhail, Norfolk Golf Club; Phil B. Simons, Longmeadow Country Club; R. W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club; Howard Paul, Bear Hill Golf Club; John Nies, United Shoe Machinery A. A.; F. J. Hannon, Wollaston Golf Club; William A. Whitcomb, Albemarle Golf Club, and Ray C. Van Arsdale, Oyster Harbor Club. A. H. Ross, Marshfield Country Club and A. Perley Chase of the Winchester Country Club are alternates.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	108	69	.610
Hollywood	103	74	.582
Portland	97	73	.571
Sacramento	93	78	.541
Oakland	86	89	.491
San Francisco	75	102	.424
Missions	75	102	.424
Seattle	61	111	.355

Results Sept. 26

Hollywood 10, Missions 6.
Los Angeles 9, San Francisco 6.
Seattle 5, Portland 3.
Oakland 10, Sacramento 9.

Miss Stoddard Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. Y., Sept. 27—Barbara Stoddard established a new record for the Green Meadow Country Club golf links yesterday, when she won the 18-hole medal play invitation tournament of that club with a card of 82. The former women's record for the course was 85 made by Mrs. F. A. Mamy, the club champion.

Nurmi Bows to Iso-Hollo

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 27 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, Finland's great distance star, yesterday was defeated by his fellow countryman, Volmari Iso-Hollo, in a 15,000-meter race. Iso-Hollo, winner of the Olympic steeplechase and second in the 10,000-meter run, was timed in 47m. 47.4s., as compared to Nurmi's world mark of 46m. 49.6s. Nurmi's time yesterday was 47m. 48s.

French Railways Aided in Facing Highway Rivals

Service Demands Eased by Government—Two Big Lines to Merge

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The solution of a problem that is puzzling the United States, Great Britain and many other nations has just been begun by France.

The problem is that of railway transportation. Putting into effect the provisions of a law passed by Parliament just before it adjourned, the French Government is taking the first steps toward answering the difficult economic question: How to make both ends of the railway lines meet in the face of highway competition.

Because the French railways were running into debt at the rate of more than $500,000 daily, the problem was a particularly pressing one in France. Furthermore, it was one which directly interested every Frenchman, since according to the convention under which railroads are operated, any deficit is made up by the State with the funds taken from the taxpayer. For these reasons the French people have welcomed the recent announcement of the approaching merger of two of the principal French railroad lines—the Paris-Orléans and the Midi, as constituting the first actual move in the direction of reform.

The transport situation in France resembles that in Great Britain and America. At the root of the roads' financial difficulties lies the phenomenal development of highway traffic, both passenger and freight. The economic recession has served to make the problem more acute and bring it definitely to the attention of the public. After a fairly favorable period for the years 1929-1930, the total receipts of the French railways fell sharply in 1931, and last year were nearly 20 per cent under the 1931 figures. Statistics for the first half of 1933 indicate that the decline in traffic receipts has continued unchecked so far.

Differences in Taxation

The French railways have complained that whereas they were compelled to operate under a complicated and unwieldy convention which, drawn up in 1921, did not envisage the competition of automobiles, highway carriers have been allowed to develop with practically no restraint. Further, the railways claim that trucks and buses pay relatively little to the State in the form of taxes, whereas about 35 out of every 100 francs received by the railway for passenger transport, and about eight or ten out of every 100 francs for freight transport has been taken by the State.

The Government's new Plan of Railway Reorganization, drawn up by M. Joseph Paganon, Minister of Public Works, endeavors to rectify this situation. To begin with, the State tax on passenger transport is reduced from nearly 35 per cent to only 12 per cent—that is the prewar level. This action is equivalent to permitting the railroads to raise their rates, and yet it does not increase the price which the passengers must pay for their tickets. The saving to the roads is estimated at about 470,000,000 francs annually.

The merger of the Paris-Orléans and Midi lines is part of the Plan of Reorganization, which includes a number of measures designed to simplify the services and also to reduce administrative and operating costs. Economies totaling approximately 200,000,000 francs are expected from these measures. This sum appears very modest in comparison with the total estimated deficit for 1933 of 4,500,000,000 francs and still more so with the total accumulated deficit which will amount to about 12,000,000,000 francs by the end of the year.

Drastic Regulations Removed

More comprehensive results, however, are expected from the financial and most important portion of the Reorganization Law. This section establishes a much more liberal operating convention for the railways. The more drastic of the restrictions which have been forcing many of the lines to run trains at a loss are done away with. For example, there are modifications in the regulations concerning the minimum number of trains per day on certain lines, the hours of opening and closing certain stations and the number of classes—first, second, third—required on each train, and other similar measures.

In particular, provision is made for allowing railways to make much greater use of the newly developed "automotrices"—gasoline driven cars of the Micheline type. Experiments with these speedy automobiles of the rail have been intensively carried on in France. A recent exposition of the various types held in the St.-Lazare station in Paris showed half a dozen different models. The latest is an 800 horsepower Bugatti, a long streamlined car capable of carrying 80 passengers at an average speed of well over 65 miles per hour. For the State Railways alone 32 "automotrices" of varied sizes and speed have been ordered to be put into service for 1933, and other lines are planning similar developments. Extensive experiments are also under way with Diesel engined locomotives.

Although it will be some time before these various measures begin to take full effect, the authorities both of the State and railways now feel that if the railway reorganization is followed soon by a fair statute regulating traffic on the highways, the transportation problem in France will be well on the way to a successful solution.

Devoe & Raynolds Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—De Voe & Raynolds, Inc., reports net income before taxes for the nine months ended Aug. 31 of $465,000, compared with a deficit of $128,000 for the nine months ended Aug. 31, 1932, or a gain of $593,000 for the period. Net income for May was $43,629 before taxes, indicating a total of $417,361 earned in June, July and August.

British Conversion Loan

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Government announced today an issue of a £150,000,000 (currently $712,500,000) conversion loan, carrying 2½ per cent, at 94. The purpose is to convert 4½ per cent Treasury bills due Feb. 1, 1934.

Daring Social Experiment Tried In Italian Corporative State

(Continued from Page 1)

with the increasing importance of the economic forces, workers as well as capitalists, the state in the Fascist view could not continue to follow the "agnostic" liberal policy, which it had adopted in the last century, without endangering its own existence. Fascism's great objective has been to bring under the sovereignty of the state those economic forces which had hitherto been not only without legal discipline, but which had often acted against it.

Signor Mussolini framed his policy on the formula: "All within the state; nothing outside the state; nothing against the state."

Accordingly Fascism transformed the state on the basis of:

1. The supremacy of the state;
2. Social solidarity as expressed in organized industrial activities acting as organs of the state.

In other words, Fascism aims at bringing within the orbit of state control every form of national activity—intellectual, social and economic. Its rôle in the economic field is to coördinate individual activities; to curb any attempt at the usurpation of power; to see that no individual, class or category of citizens pursues its special interests to the injury of the whole.

Revolution Presupposed

The corporative system which, according to Signor Mussolini, will be the most characteristic feature of this century's civilization, is thus indicated as the most suitable for the solution of the grave crisis from which modern society is suffering. Signor Mussolini once declared that the Fascist state "is corporative or it is not Fascist." He meant that the modern state must have a corporative foundation, and that it would be impossible to imagine any other solution. The crisis of the state was caused by the ever-increasing gulf separating economic life from political institutions. Fascism has put an end to this situation by inserting the economic forces in the state.

The system of reconstruction of the state which Fascism has put into practice presupposes a political revolution. It would not suffice to insert the economic forces and professional organizations in the state, if the authority of the state had not been restored, insuring its absolute superiority over individuals, and over organized economic categories likely to hold power for their own profit.

Face to face with the Fascist Revolution is the Soviet Revolution. While the former aims at the foundation of a state above all classes, groups and individuals, the Soviet régime intends to form a state representing a class which dominates over all others. Such a régime merely transfers the power from a class which ruled yesterday to another class, whereas Fascism claims to be busily engaged in the construction of a new state above classes and categories, which must conciliate their own interests within the state, not out of it or against it.

Formed Like an Arch

The structure of the Fascist corporative system may loosely be compared to that of an arch. The two pillars of the arch are the so-called syndical or vertical organizations—that is to say, the association of employers on one hand and the association of employees on the other.

Employers and employees are separately grouped in syndicates, federations and confederations, and their respective organizations run parallel to one another, there being no direct contact between them. The only point at which the vertical organizations meet is at the top of the arch, where the two pillars are fused into, and become part of, the so-called corporative or horizontal organization.

The corporative organization which includes representatives of the employers' and employees' organizations, is intended to straddle the vertical pillars and to hold the structure together. The horizontal organization consists of the corporations, the National Council of Corporations and the Ministry of Corporations. The corporations are intended to coördinate in the national interests the activities of the various branches of production. The National Council of Corporations acts as a kind of supreme national economic council. The Ministry of Corporations holds the executive power.

Such is the conception of the Fascist corporative system which, however, is not yet complete. The government has moved very cautiously and the construction of the corporative state has advanced by stages. Not until the first stage—the syndical phase—had been completed was there any attempt to get the second stage—the corporative phase. Indeed, no industry or calling has yet been welded into a corporation proper, except the relatively unimportant theatrical profession. It was only in May, 1933, that Signor Mussolini announced that the time was ripe for the establishment of the corporations, and only when these have been set up and begin to function, will the structure of the Fascist corporative state become complete.

Free Port Planned For Brunswick, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—A plan to make Brunswick a free port, so that ships of all nations might temporarily store their cargoes here without paving cuustom duties, is being pushed by City Manager R. Torras, and City Commissioners T. L. Huston and J. L. Andrews.

Brunswick would make an ideal

Night Air Attack On Tokyo Is Help To Bigger Budget

Sham Battle Paves Way to Taxpayer's Pocket for Army and Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—As the date for completion of the budget estimates approaches propagandists of the Japanese Army and Navy are engaged in a mad race to see which can invent the most terrible foreign bogeys with which to frighten Japanese taxpayers into passive acceptance of unprecedented taxation.

The army discovers new menaces from the north, and pictures the Russian bear as sharpening his claws to pounce on Manchoukuo in preparation for a descent on Tokyo and Osaka. The navy retaliates with reports that the United States has obtained rights for secret bases in Magdalena Bay, Mexico and Fukien Province, China.

The army sees Russia as spending large sums to support Communist cells in Japan. The navy counters with visions of Britain cutting off Japan from world markets.

Propagandists rely on the same threadbare tales they have circulated for a decade. But the estimates as a result will no doubt be larger than ever.

That the estimates will be adopted is a foregone conclusion for the patient Japanese peasant has not yet reached the breaking point. Staggering under an almost unbearable debt, he adds another hour to a work day already extending from predawn to late night.

The army's biggest bid for the huge appropriations it is demanding — nearly 1,000,000,000 yen (the yen is about 28 cents) — was made recently when it staged a series of spectacular air defense maneuvers, including a sham night aerial attack on Tokyo. The capital was thrown into darkness. Heavy guns roared through the night. Upwards of a score of people were killed or injured in accidents, and the whole life of the city thrown out of gear.

The effect of the maneuver, however, was tremendous. More than 20,000,000 people in the heart of the Empire had visibly and audibly impressed upon them the horrors of an air raid. The terrors of a possible descent of Soviet bombing planes from the big Russian air bases around Vladivostok, which the military had been describing in weekly radio lectures, were brought home with overwhelming reality.

Washington, Moscow and London have denied warlike intentions in vain. The Japanese are used to denials, and they are accustomed to protestations of peaceful intentions by their own military in Manchuria as immediate precedents to terrific attacks. The fact, too, that foreign denials have been tinged with veiled accusations against other countries has not helped to assure the Japanese of their safety.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Niagara Falls: Foxhead Inn, Clifton Hill, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

United States

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Maine

Bangor: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Waterville: Unitarian Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 2.
Haverhill: First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, Monument Square, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Hudson (auspices First Church, Marlboro): First Unitarian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Lynn: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Salem: Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 288 Essex Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Somerville: Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Orange: Orange High School, Central Avenue at Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Theater, Kraft Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albermarle Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5. Radiocast Station WLBW, 1260 kilocycles.
Lancaster: Hotel Brunswick Ballroom, Queen and Chestnut Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Logan Theater, 4732 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
York (Second Church): Court House, East Market Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Warsaw Railway Bridge Opened by Moscicki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Spanning the Vistula, a new railway bridge has just been opened in Warsaw—completion of a plan interrupted not only by the war, but delayed by recent economic difficulties.

When Prof. Ignacy Moscicki, Polish President, passed over the bridge in the first train to use it, he opened a traffic link which will relieve passengers from the long detour and change of trains hitherto requisite on the Paris-Moscow journey. Together with a tunnel, the new bridge connects the chief station of Warsaw with all the stations of the city.

Radio Programs

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural Markets, E. J. Rowell.
5:15 NBC, Scottish Regiment Band.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "Today's Queen of the Air."
6:05 Jack and Jerry Fox, songs.
6:15 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; temperature; sport review; weather; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy," sketch.
7:15 Kay Fayro, songs.
7:30 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Mystery sketch.
8:30 Popular program.
8:45 NBC, "Red Davis," drama.
9:00 NBC, Talk, Patrick J. Hurley.
9:15 NBC, "Three Jesters," vocal.
9:30 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
10:00 NBC, American Legion sketch.
10:30 Platnum Syncopators.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Dansante; dance music.
5:15 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Adventures of Tom Mix."
5:45 NBC, "The Wizard of Oz," sketch.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler."
6:30 News; soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Charlie Leland; orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; Popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; George Olsen's Music.
8:30 "Stage Show of the Air."
9:00 NBC, Roxanne Wallace, contralto.
9:15 NBC, "Regimentals"; chorus.
9:30 Edward Jardon; Dunn, Rakov and Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard Music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Jack Brooks's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Round Towners, quartet.
6:00 Time; baseball; temperature; news; weather.
6:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Just Plain Bill," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Dolph Martin's Orchestra; Travelers Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Harriet Lee; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 Talk, Joseph A. Maynard, port collector.
8:45 "The Voice of the Cello."
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Milton Berle, Harry Richman.
10:30 Sid Reinhers; Charles Conom.
10:45 "Football—1933 Rules," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Weather; temperature; news; time.
11:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organ.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 CBS, "Skippy," children's serial.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Baseball; time; news; weather.
7:15 Cosmopolitans, instrumental trio.
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
8:15 Clara, Bee and Eda, vocal trio.
8:30 CBS, The Metropolitans, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organist.
9:30 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:45 Baseball; time; news; temperature; weather.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alexander Woollcott, "Town Crier."
10:45 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Patrick J. Hurley, NRA speaker.
11:15 CBS, Columbia News Service.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Educational Spotlight."
5:15 Kenneth Wilson, organist.
5:30 Program from Revere Beach.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 "Rhythm Rebels," variety.
8:00 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.

Tomorrow's Features

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," Alan Prescott.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
2:45 WEEI, "Too Little Culture for Leisure," William Sloane Coffin.
4:00 WBZ, "Illinois's Contribution to Science," Dr. Arthur Compton.
4:00 WNAC, United States Army Band Concert.
4:15 WBZ, New talk series by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely.
6:00 WHDH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 WNAC, Reinald Werrenrath, concert baritone.
6:45 WBZ, "Today's News," by Lowell Thomas.
7:45 WNAC, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
7:45 WAAB, New England Council presents Robert Huse.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee's Orchestra; speakers; Bert Lahr; trio.
8:45 WNAC, Dr. James Rowland Angell, NRA speaker.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," pioneer sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat Hour program.
9:00 WNAC, Anniversary Salute; Smith's Band; soloists.
9:30 WAAB, Columbia Dramatic Guild; Poe's "Metzengerstein."
10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
10:30 WNAC, Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel; trio; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 WBZ, "Legislative Policy for the Coming Year," talk.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band Concert.

Georgia Plans Uses For Federal Moneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's allotment of the federal fund established by the last Congress to provide work for the unemployed through public projects has been fixed at $70,000,000.

The Georgia Advisory Board has already submitted to Washington authorities requests totaling $7,000,000 for self-liquidating projects.

A federal highway fund of $10,000,000 has already been granted Georgia, with which to build roads and the state highway department is now engaged on drawing up a program to build interstate and feeder roads in Georgia.

The city of Atlanta has put in a request for $5,000,000 for a sewerage system, among other things; Savannah is asking $2,813,000 for port terminals; $2,500,000 is being asked for the electrification of the Augusta Canal, and $1,300,000 has been requested by the State of Georgia to build a prison farm.

Atlanta on Night Air Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—When night passenger schedules were put into effect in Atlanta by the American Airways here, it placed the city in one of the most important key points in American aviation, Mr. C. S. White, passenger traffic manager for the company, asserted. A typical cross-country airplane leaves New York at 9:40 p. m. for Atlanta, arriving at 5:20 a. m. An all-day flight brings the traveler to Dallas at 8 p. m. and arrives in Los Angeles at 7:55 a m. the following morning.

Art Notes

Spanish Primitives

There was a time when primitive works of art were regarded merely as incidents amidst more momentous events in art history. The great masters were the center of attention and the object of pursuit. In recent years, however, archæology has deepened the interest in the earlier works of art epochs, and scholars have pushed further and further back in their study of art evolution. Taste itself has changed, people have grown enthusiastic about the æsthetic characteristics of the cruder works, discovering greater strength and artistic integrity in their making.

The Italian Primitives have been brought into prominence so that a dozen names of early masters are commonly known. The Flemish, too, have been popularized of late. More remote are the Spanish Primitives, which have been hidden away in provincial churches, or consigned to the storage heap of "unknown" works. But the scholars carry on patiently, and gradually some order has been brought into the chaos of early Iberian art history. There is complication enough in the mingled traditions and contrasting influences which have set their mark upon Hispanic pictures. Races were mixed, religious beliefs subordinated one to another, temperaments blended—and the result is a magnificent hybridization. Prof. Chandler R. Post of Harvard has devoted many years to research in the field and has written a few volumes on the subject. There may now be seen at the Fogg Museum, Harvard, a collection of paintings, sculptures and embroideries of the period.

All the works are of ecclesiastical subject. The hieratic conventions of medieval Christian art are followed; the peculiar racial qualities are conveyed in details. Sumptuousness, which characterizes the art of the Peninsula, is discerned here, despite the austerity of mood. Gold occurs frequently, adorned with perforations and punched design.

The Hispano-Flemish panels are interesting because they bear so markedly the Netherlandish traits. Flemish discipline holds in subordination Spanish elegance.

The Romanesque sculptures are very interesting examples in their simplicity and squarish awkwardness. The angularity of Northern Romanesque is controlled and made an idiom of design; in the South it is disguised in ill-managed curves. Here is primitive art which is really childlike.

Most beautiful of the exhibits are the embroideries wrought of silk and gold threads. They relate to Oriental textiles in delicacy and grace. Oriental also in suggestion is a wooden image, slender, flat, with flowing lineal pattern.

This is an exhibition of great rarity. D. A.

Music

"Lohengrin"

"Lohengrin" was the bill offered by the Chicago Opera Company at the Boston Opera House last night. The production was less successful than that of "Rigoletto" Monday evening. Probably a company of restricted resources is better advised not to attempt Wagnerian representations. Yet it is only fair to the visitors to say that the primary source of trouble was the orchestra, which was made up of local players. One may not perhaps justly complain, when prices are so low, that the orchestra was numerically inadequate for Wagner's score. But one may very justly indeed complain when the players not only seem unfamiliar with the score but are unable to follow the conductor's beat. There were moments last night when the performance stopped altogether while the conductor (Harry Ladek) told the instrumentalists what measures they were supposed to be playing. One may feel every sympathy with the present-day plight of musicians and still consider that players who can't do better than this should perhaps be employed elsewhere than in an opera orchestra.

Considering that Wagnerian opera can do more easily without singers than without an orchestra, the principals last night gave a good account of themselves. Mr. Tafuro's Lohengrin and Mr. Nava's Telramund sang in Italian while the Elsa of Miss Ryan, the Ortrud of Miss Aves and the King of Mr. Nilssen responded in German; but that often happens in the best regulated operatic families. In view of the more serious difficulties of the evening it is possibly a minor matter that the style of the Italian artists hardly comported with the Wagnerian tradition. We suggest that if Mr. Salmaggi is moved to submit another Wagnerian music drama in Boston, he dispense with an orchestra and secure the services of one good musician to play the piano score and give the clues to the singers. L. A. S.

Costs Prompt Rise In Charlotte Rents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Members of the Property Owners' and Managers' Association, representing from 75 to 80 per cent of all rental property in the city, have unanimously agreed that rentals in Charlotte will have to be increased from 5 to 15 per cent.

At a meeting called to consider and adopt some plan to increase income from property, it was pointed out that rentals have decreased to where they are insufficient to meet taxes, insurance, and general upkeep. Also, it was declared that advances in the cost of coal, other supplies and labor under the NRA makes it necessary to get more income from property.

Rental agents advised that owners of property they handle are demanding an advance in rentals, sufficient to give them a little income above operating expenses, which at present they are not receiving.

The secretary of the association presented a list of houses and apartments now vacant which showed such a small number of vacancies in comparison to those of 30 days ago, that all members seemed encouraged over the improvement in rental conditions.

Georgia Cities to Guard Ballots at Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Supreme Court has upheld the act of the last Georgia Legislature to force selection of a new Democratic executive committee for Atlanta. The act provides that all political organizations holding primaries in cities of more than 200,00 population shall be managed by an executive committee including one member from each ward, elected by the party's voters in that ward.

"The bill protects citizens as well as candidates," said Representative William B. Hartsfield of Fulton County, author of the legislative act "It provides for punishment of guilty for fraud or corruption. Ballots must be preserved and be available for grand jury scrutiny just as state election ballots are at the present time."

Sweden Denounces Truce

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister P. A. Hansson announced today that the Government has notified the League of Nations that it no longer adheres to the international tariff truce concluded at the World Economic Conference.

Gamewell Company Loss

The Gamewell Company reports for the three months ended Aug. 31, first quarterly period of the fiscal year, a net loss after all charges of $43,939. This compares with a deficit of $70,429 in the like quarter a year ago.

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To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetising foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Furniture - Bedding - Rugs
Colonial Reproductions Our Specialty
A Lovely Assortment of Gift Items
DAWTON'S, Ltd.
28-30 So. Park Street, Montclair

Miss Edna Churchill
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New Fall Hats
Specially Priced, $3.00 up
Hats Cleaned and Remodeled.
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Open Evenings by Appointment.

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Conservatively priced at $15.00 up
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PERSONAL SERVICE
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Near Church Street

Permanent Waves of Distinction
At reduced prices. Eight years in Montclair
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LINGERIE—HOSIERY
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Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Post Office Delicatessen
307 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

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Gowns
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Conservatively Priced
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The Montclair Food Co., Inc.
A full variety of Hartley Jams and Marmalades, 25c—4 for 89c
Candies, 10-inch, 50c; 15-inch, 90c; 18-inch, $1.00 doz.
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Luncheon Dinner
Thursday and Sunday Dinners Featured
Refreshments Served Wednesday Evenings
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Formerly WEDGWOOD CAFETERIA
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Luncheon and Dinner Parties Arranged
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THE 3 BEARS
551 ORANGE ST., ROSEVILLE
ATTRACTIVE DRESSES AND HATS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
We take pleasure in serving

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HARDWARE STORE
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OPTOMETRISTS *and* OPTICIANS
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Town Hall Delicatessen Co.
"Where Quality Reigns and Service Pours"
Try our own products to learn why we are different.

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Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.
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BETTY SHELDRAKE
Hair Dyeing, Marcelling, Facials, Finger Waving and Manicuring, Permanent Waving
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Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
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EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw *Also Pasteurized*
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs, Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
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Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

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"the Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
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COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 129 Park Ave. Plainfield 6-0100
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

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CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
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Any Garment Fitted
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Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, Propr
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

Keep The NORMANDIE SHOPPE of Ridgewood in mind
When you want a better dress at a moderate price.
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FULLER BRUSHES
Ask to see low-priced specials
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Tel. Sherwood 2-4586

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Have you seen our New Fall Line of
WOOL DRESSES?
Jerseys—Wool Crepes—Angoras
$4.95 to $6.95
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Informal Frocks
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B. DRAPKIN
STATIONERY
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DRAPERIES
SHADES
AWNINGS
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DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER
When Shopping for Eatables It Will Pay You to Visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The Best for Less Always!

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

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WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

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At GOODENOUGH'S
You will find merchandise of quality. Steinway Pianos, Stromberg-Carlson Radios. Furniture of representative makes and Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators.
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Honest Tire Value
GUARANTEED GILLETTE TIRES
Better non-skid, slow-wearing tread. A super-service tire in every detail.
120 E. 9th St., Chester, Pa.
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"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none"
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Distinctive Sportswear
STETSON HATS FOR WOMEN
ARDMORE
11 East Lancaster Avenue

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons, 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
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Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Formerly of Edmond's
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Transformations
Distinctive Haircutting
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YE WELCOME INN
4028 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Delicious meals and courteous service
Phone Baring 8785
Luncheon, 12 to 2, 35 cents and 50 cents
Dinner, 5 to 7:30, 65c, 75c, 85c

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CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)
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B. & J. SAYLOR
Meats and Poultry, Vegetables and Fruits, Delicatessen, Groceries, Fresh Baked Goods
Fourth and Penn Streets Tel. 6255

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No Advance in Fall Prices at SAMTERS...

Scranton's largest stock of famous brands of men's Fall Hats are brought to you at no increase in price because we purchased them so far in advance that we can pass the savings on to you.
DOBBS HATS $5.00 up
MALLORY'S $5.50 up
WHITE of New Haven Hats $5.00
ROYERE HATS $3.00
SAMTERS

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

We carry a complete line of C. A. ZORN POLISHES. Give them a trial. Men's Half Soles, Rubber or Leather Heels. Prices: A grade $1.50, B grade $1.25, C grade $1.00. Men's Full Soles, Rubber or Leather Heels. Prices: A grade $2.00, B grade $2.50. Ladies' Half Soles, Leather or Rubber Heels. Prices: A grade $1.25, B grade $1.10, C grade 90c. Shoes called for and delivered free. All work guaranteed.
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Moffitt's Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
140 No. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
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Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
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Have You Seen Our Famous
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Del Monte-Hickey COATS
Each one an aristocrat
The HEINZ STORE

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
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Showing FALL HATS of unusual exceptional value, priced from $1.98 up
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Fine butter, strictly fresh eggs our specialties. Fruit and vegetables in season.
Delivery to all parts of city.
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Include furniture polish, clean all soap—that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-odorizers, insect liquids. Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
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Artistic Table Decorations
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Guarantees Smoother Performance
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"The best place to market after all"
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
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BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible ONE DAY PAINTING

UPPER DARBY

"To hope to cheer" "To make glad"
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
"The Telegraph Florist of Delaware Co."

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Painting Interior and Exterior
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGE Boston income property for Los Angeles or vicinity. OWNER, telephone Highlands 6095, Suite 12, The Warren, Roxbury, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 folders; also gift wrappings, every day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-25, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople—Beautiful 21-Folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments. Costs you 50c. Samples on approval. Also Gift Wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS Card sales people, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also Deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

PART-TIME WORKERS wanted to introduce in local communities our line of Monitor-advertised books, two of which are advertised on Woman's Page of today's Monitor; liberal commissions, practical sales helps. Write Manager, ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE, 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BRONZE NAME PLATES FOR YOUR DOOR FOR BUSINESS AND PRIVATE HOMES Size 2½x12 inches. Price $2.50 postpaid. WM. McKENZIE'S BRONZE TABLET CO. Mansfield, Ohio.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

BOGOTA, N. J., 9 Miles from Times Sq., New York—Ideal home with large old-time garden, 6 rooms, modern; near schools; price reasonable. LOHSE, 100 Munn Ave. Tel. Hackensack 2-8983-W.

LOUISE F. ESSIG

REAL ESTATE

The Oranges and Maplewood

202 RENSHAW AVE., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Orange 3-5056

FOR SALE—Farm within 5 miles Bridgeville, Del., 128 acres, stone road, part woodland; soil good for fruit, grain, truck. Write Box R-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—12-room house, top-floor apartment, 4 rooms and bath; oil burner, hot-water system, 2-car garage; excellent neighborhood. 82 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office 2 rooms, nicely furnished, 3 afternoons a week. 1239 Little Bldg. Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping suite; part of large suite; living room, chamber, kitchen and bath; ladies preferred. Com. 2387 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 12TH, 171 WEST 1D (7th Avenue Subway Express Stop) Sublet 3 rooms, bath, all light; 3 exposures; cooperative building, 24-foot living room, fireplace; bedroom overlooking garden; twin beds, full kitchen, Electrolux; a home for the particular, walking distance Tenth Church; $125. MRS. JONSON, Gramercy 7-4747 between 11-6.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Third floor, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath; very reasonable. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings. Single rooms also.

N. Y. C. 51 W. 68th St.—Beautifully furnished front studio apartment, compact, dinette, kitchenette, bath, reasonable. ABEND, Sus. 7-9013.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN MASS.—House, 8 large rooms; fine location; 8000 ft. of lawn, shrubbery; oak floors, open fireplace, 8 large closets, inlaid linoleums; $50. Jam. 5777-R.

TO LET

SUMMIT, N. J.—Two-floor apartment, basement game room, large living room, fireplace; addition to house; large garden, tennis court, garage; excellent commuting. SYDNEY THOMSON, 107 Passaic Ave. Phone Su. 6-4278-W.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LARGE 9-room residence, also 12 bungalows, 325 feet, private beach at Bayville, Long Island; good business investment; prices reasonable. Write H. B. DEAM, Box 412, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours, reasonable rental; Grand Central district. 350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (Room 1012). Tel. Van. 3-9190.

STORE SPACE

DRESS store, excellent location, seeks party open Lingerie, Hosiery Department. THE 3 BEARS, 551 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

HOMES TO SHARE

A WOMAN would like to share her attractive home in suburban New Jersey; ability to participate in expenses a necessary requirement. X-59, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive rooms with or without meals for business and professional people. Tel. Com. 4178. MISS OESTMANN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Attractively furnished, sunny room, private bath; single rooms, running water; long-established private boarding house; most convenient location in town; verandas; private garage; moderate price; references Tel. Longwood 9085

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone LONg. 8737, MRS. STRATTON.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, sunny room with board in private home; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Beacon 5728.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored) 281 So. 7th Market 2-0688.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Two unfurnished rooms to rent in 8 large 8-room apartment, or would sublet entire suite in very comfortable home at 80 St. Mary's St., Boston, Suite 4, near Beacon St. subway entrance. Write to MARY E. PALMER or telephone Kenmore 5870, evenings Kenmore 6135.

BOSTON—Attractive single room; small double; congenial surroundings; right atmosphere for refined people; reasonable; private garage if desired. 38 Hereford St. (near 310 Commonwealth Ave.) Ken. 3065.

BOSTON, 153 Beacon St., at Berkeley—Furnished single room, furnished or unfurnished double room with running water, kitchen and laundry privileges. Circle 6780.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St., Vicinity Coolidge Corner—Attractive rooms in select house; home atmosphere; transients or permanent guests. Long. 6715.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 43 Summit Avenue—Comfortable, light room with closet; electric grill and other individual conveniences; references. Asp. 6405.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Cor., 16 Green St.—Newly decorated rooms, twin beds, also single room; near cars; parking space. Long. 8143.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two charming rooms, living and bedroom for 2, dining hall; half block car; convenient to The Mother Church, N-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 28 Rockingham St.—Comfortable rooms for Tech students; automatic heat, garage, $3.50 week up. Tel. Univ. 7761-W.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—1 to 4 beautiful, large rooms, bath; fine old colonial home; acre grounds; magnificent view; open fireplace; quiet, restful spot; moderate rent. C. K. GUMMERSON, Walnut 8988.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 270 Elmwood Avenue—2 furnished rooms for men, breakfast if desired; on trolley line; garage space.

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers

Longwood Station-Brookline

THE accommodations available range from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms and three baths, with full housekeeping facilities, $40 to $350 per month.

Matchless in beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivalled in New England. The Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins. Artificial refrigeration; incinerators; cedar closets.

The Warwick

1450-1454 Beacon Street Brookline

The convenient location of The Warwick—two blocks from Coolidge Corner—makes it a particularly desirable apartment residence. It provides all the things that contribute to comfortable living. Two to four rooms.

$50 to $90

Slightly More if Furnished

Tel. REGent 4811

NORDBLOM Management

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $65, 8 $65; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston Tel Commonwealth 2212

1240 and 1563 Beacon St. Carefully restricted buildings, conveniently planned apartments of 5-7 rooms, completely redecorated, electric refrigeration; $80-$100. E. K. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk Street, Boston. Liberty 7414.

BEACON STREET, BOSTON

924 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long 2288.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Well supervised bldg.; restricted to sedate people; quietness assured; elevator; 1-2-3-room suites, $25 to $50; will renovate to suit, 38 Hemenway St., cor. Norway.

BOSTON—6 rooms, tiled bath, shower, elec. refrig., modern equipment, heated, $75; convenient to The Mother Church. Comm. 0931.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7989.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Adjacent to The Mother Church

ONE TO FOUR ROOMS

Reasonable Rentals

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

LONGWOOD—Furnished 5 sunny rooms, first floor, electric refrigerator, fireplace, piano, porch; convenient to Beacon St. and Longwood Station; lease and references required. Apply Janitor, 58 Marshall St., Brookline, Mass., or Laf. 7033.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE, MASS.—Just completed suite of 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration, heat, janitor service, furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Apply 36 Emery St. Phone Mystic 0299-M.

NEW YORK CITY

687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET

"THE DOVER"

A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park better shops, and midtown business district.

1-2 or MORE ROOMS

Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.

Unfurnished if desired

SERVING PANTRIES

Splendid Restaurant on Premises

FULL HOTEL SERVICE

By the month or on yearly lease

AT MODERATE RENTALS

Resident Manager Plaza 3-7602

NEW YORK CITY—6-room apartment in 2-family house, all improvements, with or without garage. Tel. Kingsbridge 6-2033, 123 West 197th St., Bronx

To carefully selected tenants

7-8 rooms, 55 Ashford St., $55-$60; 6 rooms, sun parlor, 15 Gardner St., $60-$65; completely modernized, heated, electric refrigeration. F. E. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Boston, Liberty 7414.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street

THE GILFORD

Desirable, economical 1 and 2-room apartments of adjusted rental plan; central midtown location; full housekeeping facilities; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; furnished or unfurnished. MRS. TAYLOR, Wickersham 2-9300.

COUNTRY BOARD

"HOME, SWEET HOME"—Ideal place for rest and quiet; large airy rooms, modern conveniences; excellent hunting grounds; home-cooked food; reasonable rates. NELLIE TEPLEE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools, exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

HOME and loving care for a few children; exceptional educational advantages; near The Mother Church R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

PAYING GUESTS

THE STEVENSON, Woods Hole, Mass.—Comfortable home for study and rest; open all winter; modern equipment; home cooking.

AGENTS WANTED

STEADY employment selling hosiery, lingerie, Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission and bonus; part time permitted. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF desires a position in school or club; best of references furnished; colored. Box W-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MAN, 30, accountant, office manager, business manager, college trained, personality, steady worker with initiative, excellent references, seeks position with responsibility. Write Box B-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position as attendant to one needing care or companion housekeeper; references; light duties; state salary. M. M. B., 73 Quion Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. New Rochelle 8473.

FIRST-CLASS laundress would like work by the day or at own home; colored. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman desires housekeeping position in care children; anywhere; drive car. HILSON, 141 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Butterfield 8-6045.

STATISTICAL supervisor, executive secretary, 8 years' supervisory experience, auditors, accountants, tax consultants, 5 years secretarial training, president large export company, seeking connection requiring tact, initiative, efficiency in handling secretarial duties busy executive. Write Box W-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Position as nursemaid. Scotch, Protestant, 11 years with last employer. Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Stage or screen work by capable, versatile character actress; location immaterial. Box (B-18), 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

ANIMALS

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Daily Features

Come Play

Owl Tag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD MORNING, everyone! We are going to Houston, Texas, today for a visit to Ruth and Earl F. Texas seems to be a popular place for our flights these days. Wasn't it just two weeks ago that we were guests of Drane and her "Coyote Patrol" in La Pryor, Texas? Southern people are renowned for their hospitality and we are finding this in the boys and girls as well as in the grownups. We like to visit them, too, because they are so jolly, and we are always sure of a most enjoyable time.

Oh, we are landing! Why, I didn't even see our Welcome Flag until just now. We must have been too busy talking. Our Pilot, though, is always watchful and alert. We are sure he would never miss our flag, even if we did. While we talk he attends only to his task of steering us safely through the skies.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Sam Was Caught by Eddie

How do you do Earl and Ruth and all your little friends. Your mother wrote asking about the game "School Days" which was published before your subscription to the Monitor began and which seemed such a favorite game. It will probably not be reprinted, but the suggestion that we publish all the games together in a pamphlet or book form is a good one. Should we find it possible we will gladly let you know so that you may have one of the very first copies.

Our game is "Owl Tag." Shall we play our game out-of-doors? These fall days are so beautiful that we should enjoy them at every opportunity.

Let's sit here on the lawn in a large circle. Perhaps Earl will be "it." He will be the "owl" and stand outside the circle while the rest of us are to be squirrels. We are sleepy squirrels though with our heads in our laps and our eyes closed tight.

The owl flies around outside the circle making an owlish sort of a noise like Whoooo! Whoooo! Finally he touches one of the squirrels, and this is the signal for that squirrel to wake up quickly and run after the owl. If the owl can get all the way around the circle and back to the squirrel's place without being tagged he may be "it" again. Should the squirrel succeed in catching him, they change places, and the squirrel becomes the owl while the former owl joins the other squirrels in the circle.

Are we ready to start playing?

All the squirrels put their heads down and go to sleep. All right Mr. Owl, you may start to fly around, exactly as you think an owl would, who found all his squirrel playmates asleep and wanted some of them to wake up and play with him.

He is touching Beverly. How quickly she awakened and ran after him! She was so very quick that she caught him before he got back to her place, so she is the new owl. The other squirrels aren't supposed to wake up or even peek until they feel the owl touch them. The fun is greater when they haven't any idea who the owl is because they don't know who gets caught and who doesn't—not if they are good squirrels and sleep soundly.

Now Beverly (our new owl) is awakenjng Chuckie. He caught her, too! Chuckie awakened Martha but he ran so fast she couldn't catch up to him so he is the owl again. This time he touched Elizabeth Ann, but she couldn't catch him either so he is the owl for the third time. Sam caught him, though, so Sam is the new owl. Ruth ran as fast as her little legs would carry her but she couldn't seem to get there soon enough, but Flynn caught him the next time.

Oh dear, we must start for home! What a nice time we have had. We do hope we'll get ever so many of invitations to visit in Texas. Next week we're going to Philip Jr., and John L.'s in Noroton, Conn. We hope you can all go with us.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. How do astronomers prove that the moon is worth only a dollar?
2. In what way are the sun and bread dough alike?
3. Why is the letter O like the equator?
4. Why are colors that are not fast very cowardly?
5. What hour of the day is the letter G like?
6. How can you fill a sieve with water and not let it leak a drop?
7. In what way are a window in the roof of a house and a star alike?
8. What has no voice but always speaks the last word?
9. What goes on a strike without stopping work?
10. What is cut without a knife?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ANY one thing in the creation is sufficient to demonstrate a Providence to a humble and grateful mind. —EPICTETUS

In Lighter Vein

News from Scotland

Extract from evening paper: "A shilling was found in a herring caught today by the east coast fishing fleet."

Extract from the following morning's paper:

"The Scottish fishing fleet sailed for the east coast during the night."
—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorist

"D'you know anythin' about music?"
"A little."
"Wot's that 'e's playin'?"
"A cornet."

Double Advantage

First Senator: "Just think of it. A good ball player gets as much salary as we do."

Second Senator: "Yes, and a lot more applause."—*Montreal Star.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi (Miss C. H. C.)—The inquirer writes:

We are very eager to know the full significance of the word "Nazi." We know the derivation, but we wish further information regarding the word.

This abbreviation of *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Labor Party) is, we understand, considered derogatory by the Hitler Government in Germany; we therefore avoid it in the columns of this newspaper. The abbreviation "NSDAP" is commonly employed throughout the Reich; and outside, "National Socialist" is the preferred designation.

In foreign affairs the National Socialist Party (headed by Chancellor Hitler) claims "equality of treatment for Germany, the annulment of the Versailles and St. Germain Treaties, the creation of a united Germany on the basis of self-determination of German-speaking peoples, and the restitution of German colonies. In home affairs it advocates the abolition of unearned income, and state control of trusts. It is undenominational but anti-Semitic" ("Europa"). It may be added that one of the great aims of the party is the erecting of a corporative state somewhat similar to that being developed in Italy.

Worth Knowing

W.B. ANGLIS OF MARLBOROUGH, WILTS. RECENTLY BECAME THE CHAMPION TOWN CRIER OF ALL ENGLAND

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Peace

"You can't legislate peace—you can only people the world with peaceable nations."—*Henry Ford.*

Ideas

"Too many of our ablest men forget that ideas are more powerful than dollars."—*John Erskine.*

They Should Do Their Part

"The Blue Eagle should be on the vault doors as well as in the bank windows."—*Jesse M. Jones.*

Specialized Knowledge

"We have now come to the time when specialized knowledge is as essential in a President of the United States as it is in a master plumber."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

Facing the Facts

"We need enthusiasm, imagination, and ability to face facts, even unpleasant ones, bravely."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Aha!

"About the nearest many of us get to real human suffering is a committee meeting."—*The Rev. J. Herbert Smith.*

Exacting

A woman inquired of a Negro porter the time of the train to Chicago. She then went to a white man and asked him.

The porter went to the white man afterward and said, with a smile: "Perhaps she will believe it, now she has got it in black and white."
—*Northern Mail.*

Both of Them

"Our first baby was a girl, and the second was of the contrary sex."

"You mean you have two girls."
—*Tit-Bits.*

Linked

"He thinks of nothing but his grocery business. He's almost married to it!"

"For butter or wurst, eh?"
—*Answers.*

Naturally

"What did she do when she heard about her legacy?"

"Ran out and bought a new hat."

"Ah, I was afraid it would go to her head."—*Tit-Bits.*

Brotherhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

TWO elderly men without family ties, who have spent many companionable years together fishing, gardening, and managing a summer resort, came in contact with some families sorely in need of homes and employment. They earnestly wanted to be of help during this period so trying to many deserving families. After much consultation and discussion they decided upon a plan which has proved beneficial and successful.

One of the two friends owned a tract of 20 acres about four miles from a thriving small town. The land was heavily wooded, but the soil was good. This tract was divided into four sections of five acres each and was sold to four needy families, all eager to work. No down payment was required—no payment on the principal for three years, in fact—and the land was priced unbelievably low; each family was, however, to pay the taxes on the land. The four families worked together clearing enough land for gardens, unloaded a car of timber to earn a keg of nails, split cedar shakes to get some for their homes, and traded wood for electrical fixtures and food.

One of the men, a painter from a far southern state, worked at his trade for the neighbors, and in exchange received rabbits and chickens to raise. The father of one family of six children was given an old house in the near-by town which he tore down board by board, saving all the nails in a keg. He borrowed a truck and hauled his building material back to his land. He then built a house for his family with the help of the three other men on the tract.

The County Commissioner, hearing of the work the four families had done, has decided that such men need encouragement. He is planning to give them employment on the county road.

The two friends, the one who owned the land and the other who thought of a way to make it of use to others, are daily enjoying the fruit of their project in the knowledge that they have proved something they felt was true. They discerned that all many of us need in trying times is encouragement, together with an opportunity to work; for, as they say, "Are we not all brothers and sisters, receiving and sharing the good from the Giver of all?"

Brevities

Toledo Blade: "Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth." The book of Proverbs is not strong for the perpendicular pronoun.

Detroit News: Household Hint: By holding the ice-cube tray under a faucet, the cubes presently dissolve; whereupon the water may easily be removed.

Humorist: Just as a lecturer was about to begin his talk, a member of the audience snatched his notes from him and tore them to pieces. The lecturer was left speechless.

Riddle Answers

1. It appears in four quarters.
2. It is light when either rises.
3. Because it divides globe in halves.
4. Because they run.
5. Twelve o'clock, because it is the middle of night and the end of morning.
6. Use ice.
7. Both are skylights.
8. An echo.
9. A clock.
10. Deck of cards.

Mr. Scroggins

A Golden Coach

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, Boston Common's best known and most venerable squirrel, stopped in amazement. "Bert, my lad," he said to the second assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden, "what is this large and round yellow proposition directly in front of us?" Bert tugged at what would have been his cap had he been wearing a cap, which he wasn't. "That isn't a proposition, Mr. Scroggins," said the capable toad, "that's a pumpkin." Scroggins took off his hat in deference to the large, round yellow proposition or pumpkin. "But where has it been all summer?" he said. Bert grinned happily. "I've been keeping it as a surprise for you and Mrs. Scroggins," he said. "And it hasn't been hard to keep you from seeing it because it's been under a roof of large leaves and not easy to see."

Bert hopped over and stood on his back legs. He patted the pumpkin. "Lovely, isn't it?" he said, and his middle swelled with pardonable pride. "Lovely," said Scroggins, "it's so wonderful I'm going to bring Mrs. Scroggins and as many others as I can find."

Thanks to Fib, sparrow courier, the Common was informed instantly.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"That Isn't a Proportion; It's a Pumpkin," Said Bert

A considerable number of squirrels and pigeons were in the garden when Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins came. The noted squirrel's great excitement was indicated by his having left both cane and top hat at home. In one hand he carried a bundle of heavy string. He waved it gayly at his assembled friends. Mrs. Scroggins hurried to the pumpkin and walked round and round it. Bert showed it off to her as though it were scenery, a museum, or a collection of pictures. She shook Bert's paws and thanked him again and again.

"Now my friends," said Scroggins, mounting the pumpkin, "we're going to have the most unusual procession or parade the Common ever has seen. (Great applause.) The Code of the Common calls for more and better parades." (Hoorays and shrieks and gruntles and chattering.) The illustrious squirrel than seized the stem of the pumpkin and dragged that lovely yellow proposition to a nice green and smooth place. He tied the stout string around the stem and made two long reins of the rest of the cord.

The watching throng caught the idea. There was a scramble for the two reins. Squirrels took hold, as did pigeons and sparrows.

"Now all pull together," said Scroggins. He was standing on the pumpkin when he spoke, and the pull came so suddenly it spilled him in a heap!

He laughed and waved his hand, and the answering laughter was heard as far as Governor Square, almost.

"Now pull steadily," said Scroggins.

He helped Mrs. Scroggins to a seat on the pumpkin. The crowd pulled and the golden coach bumped along the turf.

"Hold up," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Her husband shouted to the pullers. "Hold up."

They didn't hear and kept pulling. But Fib flew up and down the two lines and passed the word along to stop, which everyone finally did.

"This pumpkin is best for pies, not for a buggy," said Mrs. Scroggins, and stepped down.

"But we'll drag it home just the same," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Yes, but don't wear it out," said Mrs. Scroggins.

And so the pumpkin was carried triumphantly to the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) where it made excellent pies under the skilled hands of Mrs. Scroggins.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

If you would win a man to your cause first convince him that you are his sincere friend.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—*George Washington.*

I am sure that if I can love and feel proud of a country as large as the United States, I can with little effort stretch that love to include more of the earth's surface.—*Ernest Elmo Calkins.*

When you put on your clothes, remember the labor of the weaver; when you eat your daily bread, think of the hardships of the husbandman.—*Chinese proverb.*

Habit is a cable—we weave a thread of it every day and at last we cannot break it.—*Horace Mann.*

Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done.—*Persian proverb.*

Men cannot think failure and win success.

We talk a great deal about saving time, but the fact we often overlook is that the only way to save time is to use it when you have it.

Success is the result of a mental attitude, and the right mental attitude will bring success in everything you undertake. — *Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silhouettes

Having a flare for drawing, as well as water color painting, I drew and cut silhouettes in black. Flowers, birds, trees, animals, and fairies were used as subjects. These I mounted on hand-painted backgrounds, ovals, circles, and rectangles. I again mounted them on gold or untarnishable bronze and framed them in green and gold, blue and gold, or plain gold, whatever the subject seemed to call for. A house-to-house canvas brought splendid returns, besides getting me many invitations to appear at women's clubs. The factor that made for success was originality. Miss May McC.

State Cards

Since I am an occasional writer of verse, friends suggested that I put my poems of Vermont onto cards, and give people a chance to buy them to send to friends. Accordingly I had three poems printed on attractive cards, with the State seal for decoration. Envelopes to match were furnished. There was such a call for these cards I could hardly supply the demand. Since then I have included Christmas greetings in gold on rich cream cards. This work I found interesting and more remunerative than I had ever dreamed it could be. M. C. McC.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Motion Into Matter

A GREAT deal of the activity of mankind consists, in one form or another, of putting matter into motion. But when a physical scientist succeeds by experiment in converting motion into matter, that, like the man biting the dog, is news.

And rightly so. For there is a difference. A difference which gives a clue to the very origin of matter—so far as matter has an origin. A man may move his foot; it is the same mass of matter in the one place as in the other. Or he may burn a ton of coal to produce steam to turn the wheels of an engine; the chemist will tell you that if the water vapor and carbon dioxide which resulted from the burning could be recaptured they would weigh exactly the same as the coal and the oxygen used in its burning—the physicist's rule of conservation of mass.

But in the observations which the press currently reports from California Institute of Technology on one hand and Cambridge, England, on the other, the researchers "bombarded" an atom with thorium rays, and obtained photographic evidence that the atom, in absorbing the impact, threw off two electrical particles, one positive, the other negative, without change of mass (or weight) on its own part. These new particles represented the stuff of which, presumably, all matter is made, as Dr. Karl T. Compton said eleven years ago, "It is believed that matter, in its ordinary sense, is simply an aggregate of positive and negative electric charges."

And if matter thus is explained as electricity, then what, in turn, is electricity? Certain psychologists of late have been purporting to account for the thoughts and reactions of the human mind as the effects merely of tiny electrical discharges. But if one takes the contrary and more reasonable venture of certain eminent natural scientists, not that thought is a result of electricity but that electricity is an expression of thought, he is led to the conclusion that matter also is simply an embodiment of human thinking.

This was the declaration put forward by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, antedating the deductions of the physical scientists by more than half a century. "Matter," she says in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany (page 109), "is but the subjective state of mortal mind." And she similarly describes it at several other points in her writings.

The tracing of matter to thought does not in any way glorify matter or link it with God; for what kind of thought does matter manifest? Only that physical, limited, fearful, human thought which fills the earth with discord and bows down to the idols—the so-called natural laws—of its own making. Religion is constantly pointing to a grander, truer and more harmonious realm of thinking which deals with the ideas of Spirit.

Ultimately, the importance of any finding of the natural scientists as to the nature, origin or unreality of matter lies in its influence on men's thinking and behavior. Many would like to know what tomorrow's researches will bring forth. But fortunately, those concerned with a goal for living can have a well-tried guide without waiting for the physical scientists to complete their discoveries.

They can quite safely—even with certainty of reward—shape their lives by those precepts of faith, morality and inspiration which have turned men's thoughts away from materialism and toward spiritual good since the time of Jesus of Nazareth and which have anticipated so well the purport of the academicians' discoveries thus far.

"You Know Me, Al"

MERELY to pin the conventional labels of humorist, author, and playwright on Ring Lardner would be to miss the essences of one of the most vivid and versatile writing careers America has seen. His busy typewriter, now silent, shot into the language of his time words and phrases flashing with color and sizzling with expressiveness. Many of them started out by being slang but will doubtless end by becoming fixtures among American speech forms. He would have winced at being called a philologist, but he was one nevertheless.

So, too, was he a philosopher as well as a satirist. As laughter and tears often are drawn from springs close together, he pierced the inwardness of things so deeply that often he not only saw shams and foibles to satirize but brought up cosmic truths from veins where philosophers seldom dig. Sometimes his satire was tinged with what passed for cynicism, but oftener sheer wit or utter foolishness drew the sting from his sharpest shafts.

If he had been asked to rate himself, Lardner probably would have admitted that he was a good reporter and let it go at that. He was a good reporter. His general and sports reporting laid the foundation for a career which was to carry him to undreamed-of heights of literary success and recognition which must at times have puzzled him a bit. And even in the face of the phenomenal popularity of his writings and the acclaim of competent critics, he hid behind his own drollery to escape open praise.

Without disparagement of his books, "Round-up," "Gullible's Travels," "Own Your Own Home," "How to Write Short Stories," and "Love Nest," or his play, "June Moon," which must be rated as among his most important works, Lardner will probably be remembered more widely for his letters, later to become a book, entitled, "You Know Me, Al."

It was these letters, originally published in the Saturday Evening Post, which marked the first step of his rise from newspaper writing into the magazine and literary field. In them he struck a vein of humor and characterization close to the heart of the average American. The supposed writer of these almost illiterate letters was a fictitious Jack O'Keefe, a bombastic, bush league, baseball "boob." In these letters alibiing rose to an art, majesty and lusciously crazy foolishness. In these letters the English language was not only simplified, bent, broken, and bruised, but amplified and vivified.

If Lardner ever tried deliberately to inject any quality into his writing it was courage, and it had a contagious quality. Courage was inherent in his own character. His restless typewriter did not rest until he did.

Mr. Hoover at the Fair

HE WAS "just a plain citizen," he said. He was visiting the Century of Progress exposition just as some fourteen millions of other plain citizens had visited the Chicago fair—to see the sights and to watch the crowds and, maybe, to ride on the merry-go-round. His broad, sometimes stern, face was wreathed in a smile. There was a boyish twinkle in his eyes, and a new air of freedom about his manner. Just a plain man, with his wife, enjoying the sights. But they gave him a salute of twenty-one guns, for his name is Herbert Hoover.

"Just a common garden variety of American citizen come to Chicago to see the fair," said he. But exposition officials called out the band and the cavalry and greeted him like a dignitary. And distasteful though the pomp and circumstance might be, Mr. Hoover shrugged his shoulders and submitted. But when the newspaper men, to whom such occasions are so much manna, demanded answers to certain pertinent questions, America's most distinguished "plain citizen" proved adamant. "I am not discussing any national issues," he declared, and that was that.

But that that was considerable, for it again brought into vivid outline that fighting figure of 1932, gamely standing by his guns when perhaps better politicians but lesser men were deserting the ship. That figure who, seeing probable defeat, was nevertheless unwilling to retire before clearly defining American problems and his views about them.

That plain citizen at Chicago was not injecting any words of his into national affairs. He was not taking the opportunity which many another citizen might welcome to point out what many commentators consider at least a partial vindication of some of Herbert Hoover's policies. He was too reticent to remind America that certain cards of the new deal had originally been dealt by the old dealer.

He did not explain that the credit expansion policy now being utilized was first urged by him as a function of the R. F. C., itself a Hoover-built organization; that nearly all of the present disarmament policy was favored by him, even to the discovery and utilization of Mr. Norman H. Davis; that the so-called new policy in Latin America is mainly another way of saying what Mr. Hoover said during his good-will tour and in the redrafting of the Monroe Doctrine which he had Mr. Reuben Clark make. He did not even deign to recall his own action in ordering the marines from Nicaragua and commencing plans for their withdrawal from Haiti.

He might have mentioned that the acceptance of token payments for British war debts in June was in part a continuation of the moratorium idea espoused by him. He might have called attention to his own efforts to launch a public works campaign. Referring to the bank holiday he might have been bold enough to point out that his treasury appointees drafted the mechanism by which the holiday was instituted and remained to carry out the work. Yes, that plain citizen who gazed with such naïve interest at the exhibits in the Hall of Science and talked so freely about the marvels of complex phenomena might have taken the occasion in Chicago to point out the works and warnings of a former President of the United States.

But, instead, he pleaded his right to be inconspicuous.

Many thousands of Americans have long admired Herbert Hoover, even while some of them have not agreed with him. Many feel that he reached heroic stature as he grimly combated the onrushing wave of change. But there is something even more pleasant to contemplate about the Herbert Hoover of today, interested in Midway crowds and exhibits, in dogs and dynamos and the scholarly pursuit of war memorabilia—the Herbert Hoover who is happy to be a common citizen and who scorns to employ self-justification.

A Nation Remembers

PEOPLES sometimes forget. But ten years have elapsed since the great Japanese earthquake and fire; a decade in which economic and political turmoil has tested faith and good will of nations the world over. And on September 1, when half a million persons gathered at Tokyo's Honjo Memorial Shrine in solemn memory of the 1923 tragedy, the Japan Times and Mail issued a handsome roto-gravure supplement devoted to the cause of Japanese-American friendship.

Obviously the appearance of the supplement on the day of the memorial service was more than a coincidence. What better time to refresh the memory of an hour when one nation's need was the other's opportunity to speak its friendship in action? For Japan's difficulty then, as Mr. Yoshio Nitobe recalls on the Japan Times's editorial page, "was the occasion for such an outpouring of sympathy and assistance on the part of the United States Navy, Government and people as few nations have ever received."

Large sections of public opinion on both sides of the Pacific will welcome the Japanese paper's utterance of good will. It is clear that the parts which the United States and Japan must play in history are notably free from influences which ordinarily breed international strife. As Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, points out:

> Our economic interests, which in the past history of the world have been the cause of many great conflicts, are complementary rather than antagonistic. . . . Thus the principal basis of conflict among other nations is eliminated from our relations.

Nevertheless propaganda to the contrary is persistent, and jingoism misses no opportunity to distort mere differences of opinion into international animosity.

Today there is as great a need for coöperative effort between these two peoples as in 1923. But this time the need is on both sides. Both peoples need assurance of the faith and good will of the other. This need may be seen from the Japanese viewpoint in the words of Admiral Mineo Osumi, in the Japan Times's supplement:

> We hope . . . there will be made some form of coöperation in the future that will testify . . . to the fact that the two navies have not been created for the purpose of aggression, but for defense of national existence in their respective spheres.

Japan, like other nations, is expressing a marked degree of nationalism today. But it is interesting to note that this nationalism, as seen by Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, is colored by a sort of cultural internationalism: "It is the aim of Japan to purify Japan by blending Japanese culture with the best of western culture."

These statements may lead many to a new conception of the Japanese mentality. Thus they contribute to Japanese-American understanding. But the fact that such understanding is desirable does not necessarily demand that sincere differences of opinion must be surrendered on one side or the other, or that either nation must tolerate wrong conditions in the name of peace. In fact, what makes understanding desirable, and necessary, is the existence of problems to be worked out together by these countries.

It is time to remember in America as in Japan that the friendship of the two peoples has sound cultural and economic foundations, and that upon these foundations may be raised a span of lasting peace from shore to shore.

A Buyer for Rails

"SHARPEN your pencils, now," says the big buyer to the expectant salesmen as he calls on them for some really competitive bids on a big order. And it was somewhat in that manner that President Roosevelt evidently spoke to the heads of three of America's biggest steel companies Monday when he talked about rails for American railroads.

Seven hundred thousand tons of steel rails would make a pretty good-sized order for any man's book, and however it may be allotted it will keep a goodly number of mills and men busy this winter. That the President is playing the rôle of head buyer is a result of the fact that the money will be advanced to the railroads by the Government either through the Public Works Administration or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

At first thought it may seem rather contrary to the general price-raising proclivities of the NRA that Mr. Roosevelt and his railroad coördinator, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, should insist on a reduction from the prevailing rate for rails. But the fact is that rails, for several reasons, have stayed closer to their pre-'29 level than almost any other commodity. Only one cut—from $43 to $40—has been made. Thus Mr. Eastman believes that even with their additional costs under NRA codes the steel companies can produce rails at $37 or $38 a ton.

At the same time it happens that committees of railroad officials are meeting to iron out the last details of a general reduction of basic passenger fares throughout the country, except possibly New England. These, too, constitute a set of rates that have stuck to their post-war high of 3.6 cents a mile plus a Pullman surcharge until motorcar and motorbus competition has decimated railroad passenger business. That is, they have stuck except for a growing number of excursion rates which finally convinced railroad men that the whole rate structure might better come down. Now the prospect is for fares of two cents a mile on round-trip tickets and three cents a mile on one-way tickets, with no surcharges.

This reduction should bring back a better volume of passenger travel to ride on the rails the Government is about to buy, just as a lower price from the steel men will better entitle them to attention in the recovery program. These prices need to come down to meet even the upswing of general prices. Such moves may be expected to help the railroads, the steel business and, through them, all business.

Editorial Notes

A young St. Louis commercial artist has just won highest award at the Art Museum for an uncompleted landscape discovered on the back of one of three rejected canvases. The selection not only reflects credit upon him but upon the judges, whose custom it evidently is to examine both sides of a subject carefully before rendering a decision.

German natural scientists are now testing an extract of cottonseed which they consider of high food potency. And perhaps a meal of this would be followed with some silk for dessert.

An Italian who landed in New York at the age of 14 and got a job shining shoes, recently left an estate of $150,815. A shining example of industry.

George Washington is said to have thrown a dollar across the Potomac. Wonder if we could find it now.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Bratt System and the Individual Offender—III

Stockholm

A PHASE of the Bratt System of Liquor Control concerning which many outside of Sweden are not well informed is the provision it makes for the supervision of people who have already become victims of the alcoholic habit, or who manifest unmistakable tendencies in that direction. So far as I can recall none of the proposed adaptations of the Bratt system to American conditions have included activities of this sort. Indeed, it would seem that there is grave danger in governmental undertakings of this character of arousing such hostility among those affected as perhaps to intensify the very evils they seek to correct.

* * *

In most of the communes of Sweden there exist public bodies of supervisors called "The Temperance Committee." Where no such committee exists, which is the case in some of the wholly rural communes, its functions are discharged by the official "Guardians of the Poor." The primary duty of the temperance committee is to deal with confirmed, or potential drunkards. When it comes to the knowledge of this committee that an individual is in danger of becoming, or in fact has become a common drunkard, failing to provide for his family and likely to become a public charge, it makes immediate contact with him and makes a careful investigation into his case. His family, neighbors and friends are called upon for evidence. His purchases of liquor from the official stores are a matter of record, but a further inquiry is made into the extent of his dealings with smugglers or bootleggers.

The committee has entire authority, if its findings be against the sobriety of the individual, to order his internment in a home, of which the state supports three, while five more are maintained at private cost, but approved by the state. Persons may be sent to these homes for treatment for terms varying from six months to two years. The purpose is not punishment but healing, and every effort is made to attain that end. If the unfortunate shows early signs of freedom from diseased appetite he will usually be released on probation. But while he returns to his own home he must comply with a daily regimen, and should he fall again he will be returned to the institution for a longer period.

* * *

But commitment to these homes is only the final and radical treatment of extreme cases. Before it is resorted to every effort is made to reclaim the man by moral influence, correction of evil surroundings, or even aid in improving circumstances which may have driven him through despair to drink. If his domestic life is unhappy, appeals are made to those responsible to correct the inharmonious conditions. If his social life involves too many temptations he will be induced to change, even to the extent of removing to some other town. If business conditions prey on his mind and tempt him to seek relief in stimulants, endeavors will be made to secure for him other employment. Of course, the committees are not omnipotent. Measures of assistance may be demanded which it is quite beyond their power to apply. But even among those inclined to be critical of the whole system there is apparent a feeling that the temperance committees are doing a good work, and attaining very creditable results in their warfare upon drunkenness.

This phase of the operation of the system meets with almost unqualified approval even from acute critics of other features of its operation. It is asserted that many instances of the complete cure of dipsomania are reported from the homes. More than that, the constant menace of being committed to an asylum is reported to have a deterrent effect upon individuals who might otherwise yield to an inordinate thirst for liquor. There are those among temperance reformers who think that the much criticized *mot-böks* might be done away with altogether if purchasers of liquor had impressed upon their consciousness the fact that an abuse of their privilege would be promptly followed by commitment to an asylum for a term of years.

* * *

While there is little criticism of this feature of the Bratt system here in Sweden, one can hardly refrain from speculating upon how such an effort at forcible reformation of the offender would be looked upon in the United States. To begin with, it must be understood that the individuals thus treated in Sweden are not violent or dangerous drunkards. The latter are handled by the police authorities, as in the United States. It is rather the man who is wasting his substance, endangering his livelihood, or neglecting his family as a result of intoxication who comes under the rule of the temperance committees. This implies on their part a certain degree of espionage, logical enough if the welfare of society is the only consideration, but which would be exceedingly offensive to the average American. And not only the finished product of the bottle's school of inebriety is kept under observation, but the youth whose tendencies in that direction have become evident to his family or friends may be summoned before the committee to explain his habits and practices, and may be warned to correct them lest he be sent away to an asylum.

It is evident that only the most judicious and delicate exercise of authority such as this could prevent its being made a provocation, rather than a useful warning to a suspected offender. It works well in Sweden, I am told. That it would work equally well in the United States I gravely doubt. The temptation to make such power over the habits, reputation and even individual liberty of citizens a source of political power and coercion would be great. The resentment of individuals at what they would regard as an unwarrantable interference with their personal affairs would be even greater.

[This is the third of a group of articles in which Mr. Abbot is discussing the Bratt system.]

Aide to Seven Presidents

BACK of the recent announcement that President Roosevelt had promoted Rudolph Forster to be "executive clerk in charge of the White House offices" lies the story of a man who has served as an aide to seven Presidents.

Since the first administration of Theodore Roosevelt he has been executive clerk. In his new capacity he is not only in charge of the White House offices, as heretofore, but of personnel as well—a staff of about 50 persons. He now ranks next to the presidential secretariat and in their absence gives out White House news to the press.

It was in President McKinley's time that Mr. Forster joined the staff as a civil service stenographer. Theodore Roosevelt promoted him to executive clerk. Administrations have come and gone, but Rudolph the Indispensable has stayed on by reappointment regardless of how the political tides were running. Some years ago a prominent official and warm friend of Forster introduced him to a White House caller as "The Permanent President of the United States," and the title has stuck.

He is tall, slender and erect after 36 years' service at one desk. His deep brown eyes are wise with experience, but they flash humor and unflagging interest in the pageant that passes him in the anteroom of the President.

Cabinet members and Congressmen . . . ambassadors, attaches and ministers . . . premiers, potentates, politicians and the growers of the biggest potatoes . . . Senators, office-seekers and tourists . . . newspaper men, bankers, judges, captains of industry, labor leaders . . . hand-shakers, cranks, panacea peddlers and volunteer advisers to the President—all and more he sees in the passing parade, and those worth remembering, remembers.

But callers are only an incident in his day's work. It is the White House mail which engages most of his time and attention and that of his inseparable associate, "Judge" Maurice C. Latta, who, too, has sat for years at an adjoining desk. Unceasing in its flow, this correspondence would inundate an office not organized to handle it. Perhaps the first mail in the morning may bring 500 or 600 letters, and before the day is over, in ordinary times, the number may reach 1000 or 1500 pieces. When matters of unusual importance and public interest are pending it may be two or three thousand. Much of this is handled through a well-ordered routine process. Each member of the secretariat handles mail relating to specific subjects or from certain sources. The President himself deals with a large volume of correspondence. But the desks of Forster and Latta are never free of letters awaiting their draft of a reply.

It is the outgoing mail to which the veteran Forster's genius for accuracy, graceful expression and diplomacy is applied. If and when a communication passes his careful, canny and experienced scrutiny as to correctness of name, title, salutation, tactful and fit phrasing—and not before—does it go on its way.

Mr. Forster hasn't a middle name. If he had, it would be Discretion or Modesty. A presidential secret in his possession is as safe as if locked in a vault in the United States Treasury. The Congressional Directory, repository of names and data of all official Washington, tempts many an official to supply fat paragraphs about himself. The "sketch" of Forster and Latta combined makes two lines!

The promotion which has now come to Rudolph Forster in the ripeness of his unique career will be heralded with pleasure by a multitude of friends.

G. A. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Moral and Spiritual, Not Economic

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long time the writer has been convinced that the remedy for the distresses with which the world is now suffering will have to be moral and spiritual and not economic. The world is full of all things that are needed for supplying the needs of humanity, and yet millions are on the verge of starvation in the midst of plenty.

Suffering is rampant in the world because that which is needed to overcome it is in the hands of those who are under the control of greed impulses rather than moral and spiritual forces. When moral and spiritual forces control the actions of mankind, then every technical method of overcoming evil conditions will pass from consideration. There is no fixedness in the technicality of economics, as its so-called principles are as variable as the human mind. Any effort to establish fixed principles in economics is also at the mercy of the greed impulse.

Our big men! Most of us have worshiped at their shrine in the years gone by. To quote a big business man or a banker on any subject was the last word to be said on that subject. Alas! We were made wise with the wisdom of this world, and we awoke to the fact that "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." The worldly great keep the outside of the platter reasonably clean, but the inside is soiled with selfish cruelties. We have put our trust in men and not in God, and men have failed us. Evidence is now being furnished us that "He taketh the wise in his craftiness," and that the mighty who have forgotten God are being brought low.

Far away by the beautiful sea the great Nazarene gave to the world teachings and precepts that were intended to solve and will solve, when put into practice, every problem that can affect mankind. One solution of the world's problems, and the only one really needed, is given in the twelfth chapter of Mark's Gospel:

> And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.

For nearly 2000 years men, for the most part, have gone their own way. We have reaped what we have sown. We can heed the teachings of the two commandments, and the divine presence will illumine all our ways.

A. H. POTTER.

Chequamegon View Farm, Washburn, Wis.

Lesson From Carlyle

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The receding depression has appeared to many a chaotic, panic-stricken period without reason or explanation. To others it has been but a repetition of similar situations of the past. Describing conditions which led to the revolution in France, Carlyle writes, "It is Spiritual Bankruptcy, long tolerated; verging now towards Economical bankruptcy, and become intolerable."

We have so much for which to be grateful in the evidence of a united, unselfish response to practical idealism by the American people, under the leadership of President Roosevelt. Just as in the years preceding 1929 there were clear indications for those who had eyes to see that the consequences of evil practices were inevitable, so at the present time the signs point to recovery, and a greater and better-founded prosperity than history has yet recorded.

REAY C. VAN DER VOORT.

Toronto, Ont.